"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,298 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are for occasional thunder storms, stationary temperature, with southerly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, 77¾; corn, 30¾; cotton, 7 11-16.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday finished its consideration of the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill, with the exception of the clause relating to the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, which was laid over, to be taken up later on. Pettigrew's anti-trust amendment was tabled. The agricultural schedule was taken up again.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Miles and Admiral Miller were entertained at dinner in London by Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador to the Queen's jubilee. The Irish Parliamentary party proposes to move to amend the Commons' congratulatory address to the Queen on her jubilee so as to exclude Ireland. The elections to the second chamber of the States General of Holland indicate the defeat of the Government by a coalition of the clerical parties. Dr. Miquel, German Minister of Finance, may succeed Dr. Boetticher in all the latter's offices. A punitive Italian expedition against the Somalis was defeated with a loss of thirteen killed and wounded.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The British steamer Sultan, with Mecca pilgrims returning from Jiddah to Calcutta, foundered near Cape Guardaful, and ten lives were lost.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are greatly wrought up over the new law which goes into effect July 1 relating to polygamy.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the year in Chicago. At midnight the temperature was 80; at 4 P. M., 97; at 6 P. M., 98 degrees.

Former City Chamberlain William M. Ivins was arrested last night on a charge of disorderly conduct made by a car conductor. Mr. Ivins says that the man tried to eject him forcibly from the car.

Complete arrangements have been made to care for immigrants by the authorities until new quarters are secured on Ellis Island. The Government loss is about $500,000.

Later reports of Barney Barnato's suicide at sea show that he had been suffering from mental trouble for some time before he leaped overboard. He wrenched himself away from a man appointed to watch him on the ship, and leaped into the water. An officer of the ship went overboard after him. His death had some effect on London markets.

Page 2.

Eugene V. Debs addressed a large audience in Chicago yesterday on the proposed American Co-operative Brotherhood. The Union Pacific Railroad officers are considering his Utah colonization scheme.

Page 3.

Mayor Strong welcomed the Master Plumbers who opened their convention here yesterday. Nearly 600 delegates are in attendance.

The commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute class of '97 were held last night. Degrees were conferred upon seventeen graduates.

Sites for the location of the Workingwomen's Home and the Trade School, endowed by the Baroness de Hirsch, have been purchased on Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets.

The forty-ninth annual commencement of De La Salle Institute was held yesterday in the Broadway Theatre. Bishop John M. Farley presided, and awarded the diplomas and medals.

The fourth day of Princeton's one hundred and fiftieth annual commencement, alumni day, was made significant by the secret meetings of the famous literary societies, Clio Hall and Whig Hall.

In Chicago, the Union Pacific withdrew from the Western Passenger Association because the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western Railways refused to lessen the percentages to the Short Line.

Page 4.

Henry D. Appleton of New York has been appointed Second Deputy Superintendent of Insurance by Superintendent Payn.

The Porte has accepted Dr. Angell as Minister from the United States. Minister Terrell has left Constantinople for home.

President McKinley and his party finished their trip of 1,700 miles at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when they reached Washington.

The Postal Congress in Washington adjourned yesterday to meet in Rome, Italy, in February, 1903. A new general treaty was signed by the delegates subject to ratification, which will go into effect Jan. 1, 1899.

Contrary to general expectation the Hawaiian annexation treaty did not receive the formal signatures of the negotiators, but was sent to the President for final inspection. This may prevent the measure from being introduced in the Senate today, although the delay is said to be immaterial.

The trial of John S. Shriver, a New York newspaper man, as a recusant witness, was begun before Judge Bradley in Washington. Senators Gray, Lindsay, and Davis were examined, and Judge Dittenhoefer, for the defense, moved for dismissal.

Page 5.

The schooner Emerald defeated the Colonia at the Atlantic Yacht Club's regatta after a race made interesting by varying winds. A narrow escape from collision and a sharp squall were incidents of the race.

At the Brooklyn race track yesterday The Friar won the Broadway Stakes for three-year-olds, and Demagogue the Bedford Stakes for two-year-olds. Cloephus, Caldron, Hamburg, and Tom Cromwell were the other winners.

Page 7.

The strike of the union plasterers is still on. The employers made no effort to fill the places of the strikers yesterday.

The body of Miss Marie de Comeau, who was killed in the Paris fire, arrived here on Sunday, and was buried yesterday on Staten Island.

Herman Heidelberger, the New York attorney who was charged with abandonment, was yesterday ordered to pay $10 a week for his wife's support.

Edwin Knowles, the well-known Brooklyn theatrical manager, has leased the Fifth Avenue Theatre from Henry C. Miner for five years, at a rental of $35,000 a year.

Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Belgium, and three Bishops are on the passenger list of the steamship St. Paul, sailing to-day. Other outgoing vessels carry full lists of passengers.

Mulberry Bend Park, which, as a matter of fact, has been in use for a year, was officially opened last night with speeches and music. The near-by residents did not quite understand what it was all about.

Page 12.

Activity was shown in many suburban places yesterday in reference to bond issues.

W. K. Vanderbilt, with a party of friends, sailed yesterday for England on the steam yacht Vallant.

Trouble in the Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, in Williamsburg, continues. Yesterday three Trustees were expelled from the board.

The count of the holdings in the United States Sub-Treasury was completed. In Mr. Jordan's accounts was found a surplus of less than a dollar.

The Brooklyn Board of Health has applied for room in the bridge power house to purify milk for use during the Summer by the Brooklyn Diet Dispensary.

Attorney General Hancock will hear the argument on the petition of Philander B. Armstrong charging misconduct on the part of the officers of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

John W. Shaw, formerly President of the Hocking Valley Railway, died at his apartments in the Hotel Netherland yesterday. He was one of the Forty-niners, and made a fortune in California.

Prof. Fred Bell, who twenty years ago was known in Brooklyn as the "singing preacher," was arrested yesterday in that city, charged with violating the code against fortune telling. His experiences have been varied.

Two big cigar manufacturing firms were consolidated yesterday, Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer buying control of the Straiton & Storm Company. They will move the factory to a building adjoining their old plant, and will employ about 4,000 persons in both establishments.

The Social Reform Club last night passed resolutions condemning the course of Corporation Counsel Scott in the litigation over west side street railway franchises. The Sinking Fund Commissioners are asked to name some one else to conduct the appeal. Mayor Strong, in an interview, defends Mr. Scott.

District Attorney Olcott opened the case for the prosecution yesterday in the trial of the American Tobacco Company officials on the charge of conspiracy. Juror Bryon was allowed to remain in the box. Joseph Park was the first witness, and described how the American Tobacco Company compelled his firm to return a consignment of cigarettes made by a rival company.

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WILLIAM M. IVINS ARRESTED.

The Ex-City Chamberlain Says that He Was Insulted by a Car Conductor.

Former City Chamberlain William M. Ivins was arrested last night and taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Conductor John Rieve of Columbus Avenue Cable Car No. 191. Policemen Dobbins and Hall of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station noticed a blockade on the Columbus Avenue line about 8 o'clock last night near the corner of Sixty-fifth Street. They started an investigation, and found Conductor Rieve and Mr. Ivins quarreling on the front platform of the former's car. Just as the policemen arrived the conductor shoved Mr. Ivins off the platform to the street, and demanded that the policeman place him under arrest, saying that he had created a disturbance on the car and had caused the blockade of the line.

The policeman took Mr. Ivins to the station house, where he gave his version of the story to Sergt. Flannery. He said he had boarded the car at Fortieth Street, and, as it was very crowded, he got on the front platform. His fare was accepted from him while he was on that portion of the car. At Sixty-fifth Street a number of passengers alighted, but he says the car was still very much overloaded. The gripman turned to him and asked him to go inside the car as it was against the rules of the company to stand on the platform.

"I saw no room inside, and I declined to go in," said Mr. Ivins. "The conductor accepted my fare on the platform, and at the time said nothing of a violation of the rules, and I determined to remain where I was until I could get a seat as I was entitled to. But the conductor then came forward and repeated the command of the gripman. We had some words, and he started to eject me forcibly."

The Sergeant waited for twenty minutes to see if the conductor would appear and file a complaint, but he did not show up. Mr. Ivins was then released. He was greatly incensed at what he termed a "most infamous outrage," and vowed he would make some one pay for it. At 11:10 P. M., after he had taken his car to the barn, the conductor appeared at the station to file his complaint. When he was told that Mr. Ivins had been released, he seemed disappointed.

GERMAN SYNDICATE IN JERSEY.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., June 15.—Thirty acres of land between the Lehigh Valley and Central Railroads here have been bought by a German syndicate, and it is said an immense glue refining works, which will give employment to a large number of persons, will be built on the site.

FOR THE WOMEN AND BABIES.

Grass Plots in Chicago Parks from Which Men Are Excluded.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Great indignation is felt by men frequenters of West Park at the order of the commission in reserving several of the best grass plots for the exclusive use of women, nursemaids, and babies.

The men are compelled to sit on the benches or keep moving. They have protested to the board, but no relief has been granted.

Heretofore the grass plots for the most part have been free to all, and this order, the men say, will work hardship on them during the heated terms.

ALTGELD PREFERS BROOKLYN.

Invitation to Speak There Accepted Instead of Many Others.

CHICAGO, June 15.—When former Gov. Altgeld read in the newspapers this morning that many Democrats in the East were opposed to his speaking in Brooklyn July 4, he smiled grimly, and said:

"I guess the men who invited me to speak represent the majority. They know what they are doing. I had invitations to speak at a score of places besides Brooklyn, but I chose that. I have no objection to speaking from the same platform with Republicans or gold Democrats; have often done so before, and this time they may learn some wholesome truths."

TWO VOTES IN THE COUNTY.

Queer Result of an Election Requirement in Georgia.

ATLANTA, June 15.—A special election became necessary in Calhoun County, and the law was properly complied with as to filing and publication of notice. The Board of Registration met to prepare lists of registered voters, but it was found that only two men in the county were entitled under the law to vote.

The law holds that only those who have registered between Jan. 1 and twenty days preceding the election, may vote. The two voters were of different political faith, and had they voted, the election would have been a tie. The Attorney General is looking into the matter.

MINERS LEAVE ROCKEFELLER.

Alleged Ill Treatment at the Monte Cristo Mines in Snohomish, Wash.

TACOMA, Washington, June 15.—Many miners are leaving the Monte Cristo gold and silver mines in Snohomish County on account of alleged ill treatment in the way of disgusting accommodations furnished them by the Rich Mining Company.

These mines are owned by John D. Rockefeller and his associates in the Standard Oil Company. Men assert that wretched bunkhouses, originally built to house only a score of men, are now made to shelter as many as seventy. They have no ventilation or light except that offered by huge cracks in the walls and leaky roofs. Miners are required to pay $1 per day for board, on which they can barely subsist. They assert it is impossible to work on such coarse and badly prepared food as is served them on tin dishes. Miners making complaints are discharged and new ones employed. American miners who got disgusted and quit are being succeeded by Italians. They are taking steps to inform Mr. Rockefeller of existing conditions.

Justice D. L. Follett Ill in Norwich.

NORWICH, N. Y., June 15.—Justice David L. Follett, who is a member of the Fourth Division of the Appellate Court of the State of New York, is seriously ill at his home, on North Broad Street, at this place. He is suffering from nervous prostration caused by overwork. His condition is not considered dangerous, and his ultimate recovery is only a question of a few days.

Gov. Griggs Loses a Sweater.

PATERSON, N. J., June 15.—Thieves last night entered the clubhouse of the Eastside Golf Club and stole thirty-nine sweaters. One of them was the property of Gov. Griggs, who is a member of the club.

CARING FOR IMMIGRANTS

New Arrangements in Consequence of Yesterday Morning's Fire on Ellis Island.

INSPECTIONS ON THE PIERS

No Life Lost and Nobody Hurt—The Government's Loss About $500,000 —Immediate Appropriation for New Buildings Expected.

The destruction of the Government buildings on Ellis Island, used for the reception and inspection of immigrants, will cause inconvenience, but no serious loss, except to the Government. Arrangements have already been made under which it is believed that the immigration machinery will work smoothly and rapidly.

Commissioner General of Immigration Stump arrived here yesterday afternoon from Washington, and at 7 o'clock last night was on the island, after a conference with Dr. Senner, the Immigration Commissioner for this port. When he returned from the island Col. Stump said he was convinced that the management of the fire, the conduct of all the officials on the island, and the arrangements already made for the future were all admirable. They received his full approval, and were, in his opinion, creditable to all concerned.

Many steamships are due this week, and they have more than 7,000 immigrants aboard. The Friesland with 170, the Ems with 456, and the Aurania with about 100 are expected to-day. Commissioner Senner has arranged to have each vessel met at her own dock by an ample force of his men. The inspections will be conducted on the piers. Acceptable immigrants will be passed immediately. The sick will be sent to the city hospitals, those with contagious diseases or requiring disinfection going to Quarantine. Those detained will be lodged in the barge office at the Battery.

The work of fitting this up will be begun to-day, and will be completed in two weeks. It is improbable that the number of detentions will be removed, this building, but such a contingency will be provided against by renting some suitable building convenient to the Battery.

Loss Not Over $500,000.

Commissioner General Stmup thinks the loss will not exceed $500,000. He will ask Congress for an immediate special appropriation of that amount for new buildings. He has no doubt that it will be granted, especially as the Immigration Bureau has always been self-supporting. It has now $225,000 to its credit unexpended.

This balance, the Commissioner said, will not be used for new buildings, but he is sure that the bureau can easily and quickly repay any money given for such purpose if required to do so. The Commissioner added that so far as he has influence he will insist that the new buildings be brick or stone and as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make them.

Like Commissioner General Stump, Commissioner Senner is delighted with the conduct of his subordinates on the island and with the general management of the affair. Dr. Senner was on the scene soon after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and took personal charge. He says everything had been so well done, however, that he had only to look after the details. The closest inquiry shows that not a life was lost, and that not one person was injured or suffered serious bodily harm.

How the Fire Started.

The fire was discovered at 12:38 o'clock by Watchman Gaines. There were 191 immigrants on the island, 55 of them in the hospital and 136 in the dormitories, including several Hindus and a number of Mormon girls. The night force of officials and helpers consisted of Superintendent Burke and 6 regular and 2 temporary watchmen, 2 engineers, 4 firemen, 2 laborers, a matron, an apothecary, a cook, 2 doctors, 3 hospital nurses, 8 railroad watchmen in care of the baggage, and 3 employes of the restaurant.

The steamer John G. Carlisle lay at the ferry slip with steam up, as she is required by her contract to do, and three watchmen on duty. She was connected with the buildings by an electric alarm wire, according to rules. Dr. Senner said yesterday that he had always known the big building to be a fire trap, and had taken all those precautions for that reason. The building was supplied with automatic sprinklers and many fire plugs, with regulation rubber hose and nozzles attached, and an ample supply of water from the steam pumps in the power house, but no confidence was felt in these arrangements.

When Watchman Gaines, who was in the main building, was led to the fire by the smell of smoke, he saw a blaze in the tower nearest the Battery. The statistics branch of the Superintendent's office, containing many papers, was there. By the time he had shouted "Fire!" and run to give the alarm, the flames were racing along the walls and floors up stairs.

He does not definitely know where the fire originated, and in what place. Both Col. Stump and Dr. Senner are in the same plight. "We have no theories," said the Colonel, and so far as I know now an investigation into the cause will be useless. There is nothing to investigate."

Saving the Immigrants.

The night force immediately began work. Superintendent Burke led some of them into the dormitories, and the sleeping people were aroused. There were symptoms of panic and hysteria at first, but they were sternly repressed. Mr. Burke knows just enough Italian to say "come quick." Most of the immigrants were Italians. As a group was aroused and dressed, it was put in charge of a man who led, drove, or pushed it down to the boat.

At the hospital the nurses, doctor, and attendants worked like machines. There was not a word or exclamation to excite or alarm the patients. All were thoroughly wrapped up before being lifted or assisted out. E. R. Brandow and George B. Emmons of the Carlisle were the litter bearers, and they carried patient after patient to the boat without even jostling one of them. The long shed leading to the ferry slip sucked in the fire from the main building and was soon ablaze. It was pulled and pushed, and fell down, and the patients were carried out over it, although its tin roof was nearly red hot.

By o'clock the last person was safe. Dr. White's family, in the surgeon's quarters, was the last gotten away. It consisted of two ladies, several children, and a servant. Much of Dr. White's furniture was removed. The removal of the immigrants to the boat did not take more than seventeen minutes.

Lines of hose were run ashore from the fireboats and steamers, and firemen fought the flames until daylight. The electric light and steam plant was saved without a scorch. The surgeon's quarters are standing and can be restored. The walls of the record office and kitchen are standing. Everything else is ruin—a tangle of charcoal, battered and rusted iron, and ashes, from which smoke was still lazily rising in clouds all day yesterday.

Most of the Records Recovered.

Commissioner Senner was surprised and delighted to find yesterday afternoon that fully two-thirds of the records in the records office had been found, more or less damaged, but yet useful. The safe of the railroad office was opened, and all the paper money in it, estimated at $200, was found to be destroyed beyond hope of redemption. The silver and gold were melted, and all the papers were gone. On the other hand, the safe in the money exchange office of F. J. Scully had kept its contents, probably $6,000 or more, intact. Not a paper or note was even scorched, and coins of many nations were taken out in tin pans and dumped into bags as good as when they left the mints.

There were many small individual losses, none of them, of course, covered by insurance. All the minor officials lost their uniforms, some of them just purchased, which had been left in the building.

Of the 136 people taken from the island, the 55 sick were sent to Bellevue, 69 were released and went to their friends, 22 were sent off on outgoing steamers, 33 men who have been excluded or are detained are quartered in the upper story of the Barge Office, 12 women and children, who are detained, are comfortable at the House of Our Lady of Hope, which also sent cots for the men. Leo House also offered accommodations, and gifts of clothing from several sources have made all the rescued people fairly comfortable. It is not likely that any of their losses are very serious, as most of them carry their money and valuables on their persons. Commissioner Senner said last night that those who lost baggage will probably be paid for it by the Government.

HARRISON IS TIRED ALREADY.

Chicago's Mayor Defies a Party of Chicago Office Seekers and Exchanges Plain Words.

CHICAGO, June 15.—A delegation of office seekers from the Sixteenth Ward called on Mayor Harrison to-day. They had bolted the late Democratic judicial nominees. It was easily seen that Mayor Harrison would not yield an inch.

"We are receiving no recognition," said the leader of the delegation when it became evident to him that the Mayor was about to rebuff his visitors.

"I told ex-Alderman Stanley Kunz that I would do nothing for you," returned his Honor, as he tapped his desk with a paper knife.

"Republicans are doing better than we are," continued the spokesman.

"You did not support the Democratic judicial ticket, and I refuse to recognize you. I told Stanley Kunz I would not."

"We are looking out for ourselves," said one of the leaders. "We are not following Stanley any longer."

The conversation was continued in this way: The Mayor—That's all right. You are not Democrats when you refuse to work for the ticket.

The Spokesman—We will go out to defeat you two years from now if we are not given a show.

The Mayor—Go ahead. I have had plenty of this job already. Go on and do your fighting.

Mr. Harrison grew emphatic as the members of the delegation threatened to work against him on account of his refusal to recognize them. The delegates moved away declaring that they were being driven out of the party. The Mayor informed them that they were driving themselves out of the party, and the controversy was at an end for the time being.

BRIDE SORRY SHE ELOPED.

Miss Aiken of Wisconsin Abandons the Man She Ran Off With.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Miss Belle Aiken, the niece of ex-Congressman Stephenson of Wisconsin, who eloped with "Joe" Willard, a song-and-dance man, has been induced to leave her husband in this city and to return to her relatives, at Menominee, Wis.

After the marriage they were followed to this city by a relative, who saw the bride while a detective was entertaining the husband, and induced her to leave for home without bidding the actor good-bye. It is said that an attempt will be made to annul the marriage.

MASON DOES WELL FOR ARMOUR.

Arranges for Duty on Albumen Which Armour is to Manufacture.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator Mason's efforts in behalf of P. D. Armour have resulted in a promise from the Senate Finance Committee to put a duty of at least 3 cents a pound on albumen.

Albumen now is on the free list, and Armour has put up a plant for the manufacture of the article. Senator Mason also has arranged for a duty of 1½ cents a pound on dried blood, also on the free list, which is used in the manufacture of albumen.

Mason hopes to get a still higher duty on albumen before the bill passes.

JAMES A. ROBERTS'S SCHEME.

Incorporation in Denver of the Twin Lakes Reservoir Company.

DENVER, Col., June 15.—In their recent visit to Colorado, Controller Roberts of New York and Henry A. Keons of Buffalo perfected plans for a big irrigation scheme. This morning articles of incorporation of the Twin Lakes Reservoir Company, with a capital of $400,000 were filed with the Secretary of State. The company will operate in Lake, Chaffee, Frémont, and Pueblo Counties.

Henry Keons, James A. Roberts, Andrew Caut, W. L. Hartman, and E. C. Graham are the incorporators.

AGAINST LYNCH LAW IN OHIO.

The National Anti Mob-and-Lynch Law Association Incorporated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 15.—The National Anti Mob-and-Lynch Law Association was incorporated to-day by Samuel E. Huffman, E. T. Butler, Benjamin Smith, C. A. Smith, George Pinkard, and W. H. Dickson. The association is formed for the purpose of working up anti-lynching sentiment throughout the country and securing more stringent laws against mob violence.

The incorporators are from the home city of Gov. Bushnell, who has been severely criticised by the colored population of the State for an alleged indecision which resulted in the deaths of two innocent persons.

A COOK'S SISTER'S DREAM.

Mrs. Seymour, East Cleveland, Recovers Diamonds in a Peculiar Way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15.—Two dreams and a fortune teller are said to have led to the recovery of $3,000 worth of diamonds, stolen from the Summer residence of Mrs. L. C. Seymour, East Cleveland. The fact of the robbery and recovery of the jewels did not develop until to-day.

After the diamonds were missed, a fortune teller told Mrs. Seymour two burglars had robbed her, and that she would find the diamonds near the house. The day after the robbery, the cook called on her sister, and, before the robbery was mentioned, the latter told her about a dream she had had the night before about a robbery at the Seymour house. Several days after the sister had a similar dream. The cook got up early and walked to a hollow stump near the house, and found the diamonds. Mrs. Seymour believes the entire story, and says the cook is strictly honest.

NO MORE INDIAN POLYGAMY.

Cheyenne Squaws Greatly Excited Over the Situation.

PERRY, Oklahoma, June 15.—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are wrought up over the new law which goes into effect July 1 relating to polygamy. After that time each of the forty Cheyenne Indians who has more than one wife will have to choose one of the two, three, or five wives that he has, and the cast-off wives must go back to their relatives.

The interest among the squaws, who have become enlightened to their situation, has become intense. Every squaw who wants to remain with her husband is doing her best to please him; that she will be the lucky wife. There are forty of these polygamists, and in all they have over 100 squaws.

CITY MILK SUPPLY.

The best grocers and druggists now have in stock Green Mountain *certified* condensed milk, a brand that does not have the ordinary condensed milk flavor and is superior to the average cream.—Adv.

DAUNTLESS SLIPS AWAY

Takes a Big Cuban Expedition from Tampa Without Suspicion from the Authorities.

A FALSE REPORT GIVEN OUT

She Engaged to Go on the Ways at Tampa in Order to Throw the Officers Off Her Track—Arms Taken from a Schooner.

TAMPA, Fla., June 15.—A vessel supposed to be the Dauntless came into Hillsborough Bay last night, and took on a cargo of arms and ammunition from a schooner lying at anchor off the mouth of the Alafia River and then sailed away.

A report was sent out yesterday that the Dauntless had sailed from Key West with an expedition. It was circulated by those interested to throw the officers off their guard, and the Dauntless came in last night and got her cargo. The two boats were tied up until about 11 o'clock, and in the moonlight could be plainly seen from the river front.

J. E. Cartava and Charles Silva are the only ones who are known to be aboard, and they came up from Key West. The schooner came into the bay and anchored Saturday afternoon. She was two masted and of about 130 tons. Her hull was black, and she was evidently well loaded. Quite a number of men went from West Tampa, striking across the country and proceeding to a point on the bay shore, took to boats near the place where the Col. Calleros expedition embarked. The expedition was well planned, and was gone fully twelve hours before the authorities or Spanish Consul knew that anything was going on, so completely were they thrown off their guard by yesterday's shrewd ruse.

The Dauntless had an engagement to go on the ways here, and had a Government boat come upon her unexpectedly, she would have had a good excuse for being in Hillsborough Bay. The whole affair was worked very quietly. The mysterious schooner left about daylight this morning.

No one seems to know what boat this is. Some assert that it is the Adams, which received her load from the Biscayne, and then ran up into this harbor to meet a steamer, which would take the munitions to Cuba or out to sea to the Dauntless.

There is also a rumor to the effect that the schooner hails from the neighborhood of Carrabelle and received her load at a point where the railroad crosses the river. The presence of Capt. Parlin, a prominent citizen of Carrabelle, in this city for the past few days adds strength to the rumor. Since his arrival he has been in conference with parties formerly very active in the filibustering business.

SEEKING A MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Nothing to Be Done Regarding Cuba Until a Choice is Made by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—It can be stated unequivocally as the result of to-day's Cabinet meeting that no important action relating to Cuba will be taken by the Administration until the new Minister to Madrid has been chosen and is at his post ready for the duties of the mission. This fact is significant in that it means that some weeks must certainly elapse before the President will take any action whatever vital to the relations of this Government and the Island of Cuba.

The question was brought up and discussed briefly to-day, but the situation, so far as Cuban action is concerned, is just the same as it has been for weeks. The difficulty of finding a man satisfactory to the President to fill the post at Madrid delays action, and Mr. McKinley is no nearer a selection for the post than he was at the beginning of the Administration.

The delay is somewhat vexatious to the Administration, which is anxious to begin negotiations with Spain looking to the amelioration, in some form, of the condition of affairs in Cuba as speedily as possible. Several names were talked over to-day, but the discussion was fruitless.

SPANISH VICTORIES IN CUBA.

Insurgents Defeated by Gen. Fuentes and Many Prisoners Taken.

HAVANA, June 15.—It is officially announced that Gen. Fuentes has defeated a force of insurgents, killing twenty-three of the latter and capturing five prisoners and five dynamite bombs. The Spanish force, it is added, had five men killed, and one officer and seventeen soldiers wounded. An official dispatch from Artemisa says that two sisters of the insurgent leader, Federico Nunez, surrendered there yesterday to Spanish authorities.

Advices from official sources at Sagua La Grande, Province of Santa Clara, announce that a detachment of Spanish guerrillas has raided insurgent camps at Gustavo and Zayas, near Manacas, capturing twenty women and other prisoners. The women are detained in custody.

GEN. LEE AGAIN ATTACKED.

The Havana Diario de la Marina Expresses Its Indignation.

HAVANA, June 15.—El Diario de la Marina publishes to-day a letter from its New York correspondent expressing indignant surprise at the publication in New York of Consul General Lee's report on the Ruiz case before the original had reached the State Department, (which, however, has been denied,) and characterizes the occurrence as "a grave breach of diplomatic propriety."

The paper, commenting editorially upon the report, reiterates its former attacks upon Consul General Lee, alleges that his recent official reports as to the "reconcentrados" in Cuban towns have been highly exaggerated, and criticises Mr. Calhoun for tarrying in New York, in open consultation with the known enemies of Spain for twenty-four hours after reaching that city, instead of proceeding directly to Washington to make his report to President McKinley.

Señor Santos Guzman, a permanent Conservative member of the Cortes from Cuba, returned to-day from Madrid. He had a flattering reception from his co-partisans and admirers, official and non-official, and immediately on landing went to the Palace of the Captain General for a conference with Gen. Weyler.

CALHOUN BACK IN WASHINGTON.

Special Commissioner Ready to Confer With the President.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—W. J. Calhoun, the Special Commissioner who went to Cuba in connection with the Ruiz case, returned to the city to-night from his home in Illinois. Mr. Calhoun will have further consultation with the President, to whom he already has made a verbal report on the conditions existing in Cuba.

A Strange Vessel at Key West.

KEY WEST, June 15.—A tug resembling the Dauntless passed through the harbor this morning about 6 o'clock, and went through the Northwest Channel. Her smokestack was painted red. The tug Clyde went out last night with a load of coal in bags. The schooner Adams, that left yesterday with a load of arms, has not been heard from yet. No Government vessels are in port.

A HOT DAY IN CHICAGO.

Temperature 80 at Midnight Yesterday—At 6 P. M. It Was 98.

CHICAGO, June 15.—This was the hottest day of the year. At midnight the temperature was 80, and 75 was the coolest since then. At 3 P. M. it was 94; 4 P. M., 97; 6 P. M., 98 degrees. There were two prostrations from heat reported.

TURKEY INCREASES HER ARMY.

War Footing Raised to 700,000 Men by an Imperial Irade.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—The Porte will form twenty new cavalry regiments in the Elassona and Salonika districts, and an imperial irade raises the army war footing to 700,000 men, while 1,300,000 Mauser rifles have been purchased.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says that the peace conference of Ambassadors with Tewfik Pasha, representing the Sultan, "appears to be making satisfying progress."

MECCA PILGRIMS WRECKED.

Ten Lives Lost on the Steamer Sultan Near Cape Guardaful.

COLOMBO, Island of Ceylon, June 15.—The British steamer Sultan, Capt. Collin, of over 2,000 tons, bound from Jeddah for Calcutta with a large number of Mecca pilgrims on board, has foundered near the Island of Socotra, 120 miles east of Cape Guardaful, the eastern extremity of Africa. Ten natives were drowned, but all the crew of the Sultan and the remainder of the pilgrims have been landed here.

New Lord Justice for Ireland.

DUBLIN, June 15.—The Right Hon. Hugh Holmes of the Queen's Bench, Ireland, has been appointed to succeed the late Right Hon. Charles Robert Barry as Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland.

FANCIULLI TO BE DISMISSED.

Marine Band Leader Found Guilty of Disobedience of Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The court-martial which recently tried Prof. Fanciulli, leader of the Marine Band, on charges growing out of his refusal to play certain marches ordered to be played on Memorial Day by Lieut. Draper of the Marine Corps, has found him guilty of disobedience of orders and has recommended his dismissal from the service. Col. Heywood, commandant of the corps, has approved the recommendation, and it has been forwarded to the Navy Department.

RUSSIAN TRAMPS 10,500 MILES.

Von Rengartner Reaches San Francisco on His Way East.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Kans Von Rengartner has tramped 10,500 miles. He hails from Riga, in Russia, and has crossed Asia afoot. He took a steamer to Seattle, and last evening arrived here from the Washington seaport town. He left Riga on Aug. 27, 1894, and went to Austof, on the River Don, then over the Caucasus to Talis, thence into Persia to Teheran.

The hardest part of his trip was through Siberia. Rengartner intends to walk to the Atlantic seaboard. He pays his own expenses, writes for several Russian newspapers, and is not walking on a wager.

BEER ON THE FERRIS WHEEL.

Management Gets a Petition Signed to Permit Its Sale in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Unless something unforeseen happens, beer will be sold on the Ferris wheel. The management has secured enough names to its petition to take it out of the prohibition district into which it was put when first moved to the north side from the Midway.

The fact that no beer was sold has made the wheel a failure at Lincoln Park, and the managers have fought the matter in the courts for two years and been beaten. Their petition was secretly circulated, and a march was stolen on the opposition.

PETER EALS DISAPPEARS.

He Still Has the Cripple Creek Property Turned Over to Him by Hurd.

DENVER, Col., June 15.—Former Marshal Peter Eals of Cripple Creek is a fugitive. Eals was the officer who went to California for J. K. Hurd, the absconding City Clerk of Cripple Creek. Hurd turned over to the officer $10,000 in cash and 950,000 shares of stock in Cripple Creek mines. This the Council wanted turned over to the city, but the Marshal refused to do so, and in consequence he was suspended. Hurd then demanded the property, but with no better success than the Council.

Eals has disappeared, and officers have telegraphed to outside points to have him apprehended.

BRIDAL COUPLE, NOT BURGLARS.

S. Van Nostrand Confronted with a Shotgun on His Return to Hillsdale, N. J.

HILLSDALE, N. J., June 15.—A burglar scare here this morning resulted from the unexpected homecoming of a bridal couple. Stephen Van Nostrand was married a short time ago, and before the marriage he rented a house from John H. Rohrs. During the absence of Mr. Van Nostrand the landlord, who lives close by, agreed to keep an eye upon the house and see that nothing was disturbed.

About 2 o'clock this morning the landlord's wife saw a light in the cottage, and, thinking it must be burglars, she summoned her husband. He armed himself and called his hired man and two other persons. The four surrounded the house, and Mr. Rohrs boldly went to the front door and knocked.

In a few minutes the door opened and Mr. Van Nostrand was confronted by his landlord, carrying a shotgun. Neither could speak for a moment. Finally Mr. Van Nostrand explained that he and his bride had returned on the late train instead of waiting until to-day, as was expected.

Woman Died from Anxiety.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 15.—A young son of Martin Colby, who lives along the canal, just outside Celeron Park, fell into the water yesterday. Mrs. Edith Martin saw the accident and hastened to the rescue, but before she reached the spot she fell dead. The child was rescued.

THE WEATHER.

The storm has remained nearly stationary in Montana, increasing markedly in intensity, a pressure of 29.26 being reported from Medicine Hat, and a wind of 36 miles per hour from Havre. The storm over Newfoundland has moved backward to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. The pressure continues high off the Florida and Middle Pacific coasts. Rain has fallen in New England, the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States, and in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

The temperature has fallen in the upper lake region, has risen on the middle slope, and in Texas, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	52	63	64
6 A. M.	53	59	66
9 A. M.	59	71	72
12 M.	64	78	78
4 P. M.	65	77	80
6 P. M.	62	73	76
9 P. M.	61	68	72
12 P. M.	59	65	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1896	60
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

LOW'S NOMINATION PUT OFF

Citizens' Union Leaders Decide to Receive More Pledges and Hold Mass Meetings Before Action.

PLAN TO NAME A FULL TICKET

Warm Discussion of the Report of the Executive Committee Last Night, but It Is Adopted Over All Substitutes—John Brooks Leavitt Satisfied.

The Committee on Organization of the Citizens' Union, known also as the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, met last night at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, and, while no candidate for Mayor was placed in nomination, it was resolved to invite all voters of the Greater New York to give public expression of their desire that Seth Low should be named for Mayor.

The meeting was very well attended. R. Fulton Cutting presided. Everett P. Wheeler, James W. Pryor, James C. Carter, Elihu Root, Joseph Larocque, and almost all of the leading members of the Union were present.

Just before the meeting adjourned a resolution was adopted declaring that "it is the purpose of the Citizens' Union, as soon as practicable, to secure independent nominations for all officers who are to be elected in the City of New York at the next election." Secretary Clark said that no construction had been put on this resolution, but some of the other members said that it meant just what it said, and that the Union proposed to name an entire independent ticket.

John Brooks Leavitt, who had taken an extensive part in the many details of the evening, said after the meeting: "I am perfectly satisfied. We have got just what we want. We will place a full ticket in nomination, and we will

the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx by July 15. Other resolutions were also offered, but were rejected, and the resolutions as reported by the Executive Committee were adopted, and nothing is yet decided as to when Mr. Low will be nominated or when the remainder of the ticket will be placed in the field.

Spoke for Cummings.

In the course of the discussion George H. Warner, a labor representative, said that Mr. Low was not the unanimous nominee of the so-called plain element that constituted a large portion of the voting citizens of New York, and he was in a position to know that Mr. Low did not command the universal admiration of the workers. He spoke in favor of Amos J. Cummings, and recommended that in sending out a petition the union should send out one with the names of more than one nominee on it.

As the meeting adjourned, William Potts offered the resolution calling for independent nominations for all officers in this city. The members voted for it as they were preparing to leave. Some of them claimed that it meant the independent nomination of candidates for Assemblymen and every other office except a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Blanks headed "For Mayor, Seth Low," are now being distributed throughout the city. The next step will be the mass meeting. The Executive Committee of the Union will meet to-night.

LABOR MEN FOR SETH LOW.

Growing in Favor with the Printers—His Arbitration Decisions.

The feeling in favor of the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York is gaining strength among workingmen. He has a good many friends among the printers, although a strong faction among them is partial to Congressman Cummings. Typographical Union No. 6 is prevented by its by-laws from going into politics, but its members who belong also to other organizations make themselves heard there. Some belong to the Citizens' Union and others to the Workingmen's Political League.

Assistant Secretary Ward of the printers said yesterday that, although he was not active in politics, he knew that Seth Low was becoming more popular among printers. While Congressman Cummings is very well thought of, Mr. Low, he said, would be their choice for Mayor. They have been well pleased with the impartiality of his decisions in the several labor disputes submitted to him for arbitration, and he showed that he was honest, able, and had the courage of his convictions.

Delegate Perrine of the iron molders, in speaking about the possible candidates for the office of Mayor, said: "They may talk as much as they like about other candidates, but Seth Low is the man for me. In the first place, he has courage, and he is strictly honest. He is a rich man, and would not, therefore, take the Mayoralty on account of the money there is in it, nor would he use the office for the benefit of any machine politicians. It is true that some have taken exception to his ruling in the recent dispute between the steamfitters and plumbers over the thermostatic work that was submitted to him to arbitrate, but it was a fact that the plumbers, to whom he awarded the right to that work, had been doing it most of the time. Any feeling against Mr. Low in the building trades can easily be overcome."

Some of the leaders of the Knights of Labor who were on the platform at the Union Square meeting Monday evening were asked why they did not speak of the coming political campaign. They answered that the time was not quite ripe, but they would be heard from before long. Asked whether they preferred any one of the gentlemen who have been spoken of as possible candidates for Mayor, they declined to tell, but said they would certainly oppose Tammany Hall if it put up a gold Democrat. They say that if Tammany, after having indorsed free silver in the Chicago platform, now goes back on its pledges simply to get back the "gold bugs" that bolted last year, Tammany will find opposition in unexpected quarters.

JERSEY GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The State Committee, It Is Said, Will Not Reappoint Them.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—The Gold Democrats of New Jersey, it is said, will not be recognized by the State Committee of the Democrats. There are many cases in the State where both of the Democratic members of the County Board of Elections are Gold Democrats, and as Col. E. L. Price of this city has the naming of the members of the boards to represent the Democrats they will not be reappointed, and instead men who remained true to the Chicago platform and candidates will be named.

Col. Price said to-day he was perfectly willing to leave the question of reappointed Gold Democrats now in office to the State Committee, which meets in Trenton to-morrow. If the committee said to reappoint these men, they would be reappointed, but he had no doubt as to what the verdict of the committee would be. He said that he and the others who followed the Chicago platform and candidates last Fall did not want to see the returning ones take the first rank. The committee will to-morrow outline a plan of campaign for the coming Fall elections.

THE COAL TRUST INQUIRY.

Judge Chester Will Not Give His Decision Until the Last of July.

ALBANY, June 15.—It is announced here that Judge Chester will not decide the Coal Trust investigation matter, vacating or refusing to vacate the orders against the various railroad Presidents, until, at the earliest, the last week in July.

The amended briefs will all be filed this week. Justice Chester holds court in Catskill for two weeks, and will not take up the case until after that time.

HOFFMAN TRAGEDY INQUEST.

An Unknown Woman Figures in the Investigation—Figel as a Witness.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—A new phase of the Hoffman tragedy has been presented by a report that an unknown woman, strangely acting and noticeably careful to conceal her identity, was seen on several occasions leaving the down-town establishment of Hoffman & Rothschild. The coroner's inquest was begun this afternoon. Bookkeeper Figel has been subpoenaed as a witness.

PRESIDENT CLARK MAY RETIRE.

Union Pacific's President Not Unlikely to Withdraw.

OMAHA, Neb., June 15.—The Boston Telegram's statement that President Clark of the Union Pacific may drop out on reorganization was the topic of much discussion in Union Pacific headquarters this morning. It caused a sensation generally in local railroad circles.

General Manager Dickinson is in Chicago, but it is said that he knew nothing of the truthfulness of the report. The progress and plans of the Reorganization Committee are not known at headquarters, the entire work being done in the East. It will be no surprise if Mr. Clark does resign as President of the company.

His continued ill health and long service has prompted him to say several times that he would like to give up all connection with the railroad business if it were possible, and he has stated that he desires to retire from the Presidency of the company, as the duties attached to the office are too onerous. Mr. Mink has often been spoken of as his successor in the event of his resignation.

Peter Crozer Assigns in Trenton.

TRENTON, June 15.—Peter Crozer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mechanics' and the Mercer Mutual Loan Associations, made an assignment to-day.

Before making the assignment he executed a mortgage for $30,000 on his real estate to secure the shareholders of the two associations. It is not yet known how much Crozer is indebted to the two associations. His books are said to be in bad condition, and are now being examined. There are about 3,000 shares outstanding.

Loving Cup Presented to the Texas.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 15.—The loving cup given by the citizens of Richmond, Va., to the battle ship Texas was formally presented here to-day by a delegation from that city 164 strong.

The Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of Trinity Church, Richmond, offered prarryer, and the presentation speech was made by Virginius Newton. Passed Assistant Engineer Bennett received the cup in the absence of Capt. Wise.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bemis Hat Company, Foxboro, Mass.; A. F. Behuls, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; H. W. Sweeney, laces, millinery, and trimmings; 108 Worth Street.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. B. Fitzpatrick, underwear; 438 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Callender, McAuslan, & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cohen, Louis, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; L. Cohen, notions; J. M. Cohen, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Curran's, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Curran, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Landon, laces and embroideries; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. Cameron, dress goods and silks; 268 Church Street; Plaza Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. Potts, shawls, cloaks, and white goods; A. B. Sibley represents; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Eass, dry goods, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hair Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. Hart, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, cloaks; Hotel Normandie.

Hoskins & Olney, Auburn, N. Y.; E. L. Olney, wrappers; Broadway Central Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg; J. O. Mahon, laces and embroideries; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

International Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Kahn Tailoring Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. A. Kahn, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kemper, Hundley & McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. W. Hundley, white goods, laces, and embroideries, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Kutnauer, Rosenfeld & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. Kutnauer, furnishing goods; 491 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Krouskoff Millinery Company, Savannah, Ga.; S. Krouskoff, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Lazard, J. C., New Orleans, La., clothing; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Levin Brothers, Terra Haute, Ind.; I. P. Levin, linens, woolens, ladies' and infant's wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lisner, A. Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, dry goods; Stuart House.

Maxwell & McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, laces and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Miller, Tull & Hartwell, Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Hartwell, collars, cuffs, and shirts; Park Avenue Hotel.

Molley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. W. Molley, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and embroideries; Hotel Manhattan.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. W. Van Wagenen, wall paper; Hotel Albert.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Terry, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Plaza Hotel.

Rockford Tailoring Company, Rockford, Ill.; E. S. Gregory, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Shultz, J. E., Toledo, Ohio; notions; Hotel Metropole.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Reed, ribbons; 115 Worth Street.

Stein, The, Bioch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; 718 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, shirts; Stuart House.

Timpane, M., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; E. F. Timpane, jewelry; J. F. Timpane, jewelry; Sinclair House.

Towner, R. B., Monticello, N. Y.; notions; Metropolitan Hotel.

"Union, The, Store," Moline, Ill.; C. H. Deer, dry goods; Hollands House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia; A. C. McGowan, represents; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. Lang, representing; 335 Broadway.

Wilson, Graham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Glade, laces and embroideries; Continental Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Warden, white goods, hosiery, and furnishing goods; H. E. Warden represents; W. S. Hunkens, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—N. Stevens, North Andover, Mass.; Minister to Belgium Bellamy Storer, Prof. M. H. Morgan, Harvard College.

ASTOR—F. C. Tyson, Wilmington, Del.; George Allin, Philadelphia; Vernon Fahnstock, Pittsburg; J. Lawthrop, Pawtucket; John W. Ellam, Southbridge; Charles Ward, Charleston, West Va.; J. G. Webb, Baltimore; George B. Lord, Boston; William H. Ingram, Philadelphia; George W. Walther, Baltimore.

BARTHOLDI—S. Archer, New Haven; J. B. Hallaway, Washington; Edward W. Fogg, Fort George; A. H. Williams, Chicago.

BREVOORT—T. Haller, Lakewood; Dr. M. Haggerty, Poughkeepsie; Charles Abell Murphy, Baltimore.

BUCKINGHAM—J. C. S. Crafts, Calcutta; B. F. Clyde, Philadelphia; J. W. Gephart, Bellfonte, Penn.; H. L. Carter, Overbrook.

CAMBRIDGE—Commissioner General Herman Stump, Maryland; Dr. Carlos P. McDonald, Titusville, Penn.

CONTINENTAL—N. Percy Blodgett, Rochester; J. Lyon, Jr., Savannah; Z. H. Taucy, Philadelphia; Thomas M. Devors, Chester.

DEVONSHIRE—Edward Power, H. L. Dinsmore, Boston; H. W. Sinclair, Buffalo; H. D. Cost, C. D. Neeley, Fort Worth, Texas.

ENDICOTT—Capt. R. S. Thomas, Washington; I. de Armas, Cardenas, Cuba.

EVERETT—Henry M. Field, Stockbridge; Prof. C. R. Agassiz, Boston; Lloyd Aspinwall, Jr., Montana.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. M. Warner, Syracuse; H. J. Mayhew, Denver; George Sykes, Rockville, Conn.; Theodore Cooper, Baltimore; ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle, West Virginia; P. S. Coupe, E. T. Meadows, Alfred Young, Eustace Young, London, England.

GERLACH—Gen. Joseph H. Outwalte, Columbus, Ohio; Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, United States Army, Washington; Capt. A. R. Swan, United States Army; L. S. Gregory, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—E. A. Reeslaw, Montreal; Ambrose Kingsland, Easton, Penn.; Frank Gilbert, Troy; Thomas McMillan, Rochester; the Rev. J. B. Duncan, Southbridge; C. E. Henderson, Philadelphia.

GRAND—C. J. Buchannan, Albany; W. B. Austin, Binghamton; William C. C. Clarke, Narragansett Pier; Frank W. Elwell, Philadelphia; W. F. Landers, Indianapolis; W. L. Wright, Baltimore.

GRAND UNION—Dr. E. G. Martin, Houston; W. J. Daly, J. H. Barnard, C. G. Discories, Montreal; G. U. Enzels, New Zealand; E. D. Wood, Albany; John Ramsden, Holyoke.

HOFFMAN—Manuel Arribas, Alexander F. Pirle, Costa Rica; Rudolph Whitehead, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Col. A. R. Andrews, North Carolina; William Grace, Chicago; Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany; Robert H. Woods, Los Angeles; M. A. De Land, Boston; Col. W. G. Elliott, North Carolina; C. P. Bradley, Yokohama; A. H. Baxter, London, England; H. Lee, Lewiston.

HOLLAND HOUSE—H. C. Fainstick, St. Louis; Berlah Wilkins, Washington; C. H. Southworth, Springfield; H. F. Lippitt, Providence; F. A. Emerick, Orange; A. Howard Hinkle, Bar Harbor; F. B. Simpson and R. White, London, England; John S. Dickie, San Mateo, Cal.; E. F. Cushing, Cleveland; H. J. Evans, Chicago; Alfred Conlis, Chicago; Joseph Clendenin, Baltimore.

IMPERIAL—F. C. Whitmore, Hartford; L. L. Moore, Holyoke; W. M. Galt, Washington; A. R. Roullier, San Francisco; Charles Armour Gillespie, Pittsburg; A. Bouzano, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—E. W. Curtis, Rockville; A. R. Thomasson, Providence; Joseph Flower, Albany; James McKinley, Lowell; W. A. Cramer, Pittsburg; Chief Justice of Wisconsin John B. Cassaday, Madison; A. Lachwood Danielson, Providence; D. F. Maltby, Waterbury; I. J. Palmer, Boston; Godfrey Dunscomb, New Haven; Frank W. Stanley, Boston; Francis Peabody, Jr., Boston; D. C. Wardin, Minneapolis; Salem H. Wales, Southampton, L. I.; A. M. Hoyt, Tuxedo; Thomas Spratt, Ogdensburg; Congressman J. J. Beldin, Syracuse.

MARLBOROUGH—A. P. Bartlett, Providence; George M. Holstein, Pulaski, Va.; E. V. Williams, Richmond.

METROPOLE—J. H. Daly, Chicago; Charles V. D. Lodge, Albany; George A. Singerly, Philadelphia; U. P. Brooks, Lakewood; W. A. Moore, Atlanta; A. F. Allen, Cincinnati.

MORTON—J. D. Cunningham, Boston; J. B. Whitney, Lowell; J. L. Rohebaugh, Shrewsbury, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—C. C. Woolworth, Albany; William Sturgis, Cheyenne; R. W. Davis, Syracuse; Isaac Borden, Fall River; James W. Eustace, Boston; John Moore, Syracuse; S. C. Bond, E. Fish Mosely, Montreal; Samuel E. Dibble, New Haven; Col. Henry H. Cook, Lenox; C. J. Hyde, Chicago; Arthur Wheelock, Uxbridge; Oakley C. Thorne, Millbrook.

NETHERLAND—J. H. Knight, Hartford; F. A. Sayles, Pawtucket; Edward E. Arnold, Providence; C. E. Watson, West Virginia.

NEW AMSTERDAM—C. R. Henderson, Hartford; Robert N. Ferris, Poughkeepsie; J. W. Ackrill, Harrogate, England; Major Theodore Byxbee, United States Army, Yokohama, Japan.

NORMANDIE—Charles Driesen, Leiden, Holland; Mme. C. Y. Alvers, Paris, France; W. Miller, Montreal.

PARK AVENUE—A. W. C. Williams, Hartford; W. A. Chapin, Ticonderoga; James K. Averill, Averill Park; John H. Gordon, Albany; L. S. White, Waterbury; E. D. Judd, Hartford; Arthur J. Morse, Johnstown, N. Y.

PLAZA—F. T. Powell, Jamestown; A. L. Bennett, East Orange; C. E. Patterson, Troy; Alvah L. Terry, Louisville; F. R. Swift, Bridgeport.

SAVOY—Angelo Myers, Philadelphia; J. I. Judd, Austria; Julius Strauss, Chicago; Clement de Vere Sapio, Rye; C. J. Brown, Poughkeepsie.

SINCLAIR—Robert H. Thompson, Philadelphia; G. W. Daw, Cleveland; Horace Fox, Niagara Falls.

ST. CLOUD—James J. Dowd, Cincinnati; H. S. Bok, Philadelphia; R. R. Stannard, Waterbury; W. H. Russell, Philadelphia.

ST. DENIS—William Davis, Washington; R. G. Campbell, South Lee, Mass.; W. H. Watrous, Hartford; John Bingham, Jr., Liverpool, England; C. H. Shiraton, Kingston, Ont.; James T. English, San Francisco.

STURTEVANT—H. L. Holley, Albany; D. B. Beach, Meriden; J. W. Grover, Boston; Clinton Smith, Washington; Charles S. Ogden, Philadelphia.

UNION SQUARE—Henry J. Andrews, Philadelphia; John Scott, Los Angeles; William Riggs, Chicago; Carlos Sabrino, Berlin, Germany.

VENDOME—M. S. Pattelsen, Appleton, Wis.; E. S. Gregory, Rockford, Ill.; M. B. Lippman, Cincinnati.

WALDORF—S. B. Noakes, London, England; H. O. Ritchie, Scotland; Col. C. Hibbard, Alaska; George M. Schriver and W. M. Green, Baltimore; and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore; L. A. Sowden, London, England; Rudolph Ellis, Bryn Mawr; Breckenridge Jones, St. Louis; George W. Stevens and H. Frazier, Richmond; James Scribert, Melbourne, Australia; H. S. Cholmley, London, England; E. Todd Naylor, London, England; Carl Halmstrolm, Pekin, China; J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia; E. T. Stokesbury, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—W. H. Burns, Annapolis; the Rev. John McNeal, Glasgow; ex-Congressman Charles Miller, Franklin; Henry Sanford, Bridgeport; J. W. Doane, Chicago; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; T. B. Davis, Boston; T. H. F. Barnett, Taunton; W. D. Adams, Chicago.

A Good Appetite is essential for health and physical strength. When the blood is weak, thin, and impure the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach, gives strength to the nerves and health to the whole system. It is the medicine needed now.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

TIN PLATE PLANT GIVEN UP.

The American Company's Lease Canceled in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 15.—Erastus Foote, Adrian Vanderkloot, W. D. Kent, and Robert Vierling of Chicago, constituting the directory of the Premier Steel Works of this city, came here to-day and canceled the lease of the great plant to the American Tin Plate Company of Anderson.

The tin plate company leased the plant, conditioned that at the expiration of one year, if found not profitable, the same could be surrendered. The breaking of the pool and the reaction of steel billets from $22 to $14 made operation unprofitable, and the plant closed down some time ago. There is no immediate likelihood of a resumption of business.

CALIFORNIA'S ARID LANDS.

Practicability of Supplying the Desert Indians with Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 24 contains an article written from San Bernardino, Cal., on the subject of artesian wells and California arid lands. The news contained in THE NEW YORK TIMES of a matinée held at the Waldorf, under the management of the Women's National Indian Association "for the purpose of starting a fund to provide the desert Indians of California with water by means of artesian wells" has inspired your San Bernardino correspondent to write an article which, while apparently replete with scientific facts and information regarding artesian wells generally, has no more bearing upon the subject of supplying the Indians with needed water than an essay on green cheese would have.

The fact is, your correspondent has been riding his private hobby for the public benefit—a harmless amusement, were it not that his ignorance of specific facts in the case of the Indians in question has led him to make some false statements, which in turn may prejudice the minds of your readers against the worthy enterprise of the Women's National Indian Association.

Your correspondent says: "So far as concerns the deserts, you might perforate desert lands remote from mountain ranges until they would look like a sieve, and if you got a 'spouter' it would answer for an eighth world's wonder."

To this I reply, even so. But it is a very general assertion, and has no application whatever to the particular desert in which the Indians live whom the Women's National Indian Association wishes to benefit. I have lived and labored among the Indians for years, and being greatly interested in their welfare and future progress I submit to your readers and to all interested in Indians the following facts:

This desert was at one time the bed of a great lake or bay. As we travel over the desert we find the sand strewn with sea shells, some very small, some larger. Every intelligent investigator agrees that at no very remote date the sea filled this entire basin—as it may again some day should conditions become favorable.

After the waters receded the Indians, who are often regarded by their white neighbors as a senseless people, but have given abundant proof to the contrary by the fertile spots chosen by them for their homes, located in large numbers in the very bed of this dry lake or bay.

To overcome the fact that the soil was still too wet for successful cultivation long trenches were dug to drain the land. Some of these trenches, miles in length, are still to be seen. Having thus drained the land, the Indians turned the fertile land into a veritable garden. Corn, beans, watermelons, fruits, &c., were grown in great abundance.

But this receding of the water has continued, and seems still continuing, until today the bed of the lake has been turned into a dry, sandy desert. There is now no need for those long ditches, there being no water to drain off, and though drinking water is found in wells which vary in depth from five to twenty-five feet below the surface, there is no water with which to irrigate crops, and so there is no possibility of raising either grain or vegetables, and these Indians, who once lived on the fat of the land, now live as best they can on mesquite beans, screw beans, worms, and such few articles of civilized food as an occasional stray dollar can purchase.

The very fact that they do succeed in keeping soul and body together under such hard conditions proves beyond a question that they are worthy of better facilities for making a living.

Should your San Bernardino correspondent visit this desert he would no doubt see at a glance that the part of the desert occupied by the Indians forms one of the best "artesian belts' in California. On three sides of the desert are mountains, vary in elevation from 2,000 to 12,000 feet above sea level, thus furnishing the pressure necessary to make an artesian well a possibility. Nor do we deal simply with possibilities in advocating the sinking of artesian wells, since the railroad company has sunk a number of artesan wells along its line across the desert, these wells varying in depth from 500 to 800 feet, and in some instances producing a great amount of water.

For domestic uses the Indians have already all the water they need, which they secure from surface wells. But they have no means of raising this water above the surface in sufficient quantities for irrigation, and without irrigation nothing will grow. Windmills are useless, since in the time of greatest heat, when water is most needed, there is no wind.

The Government made an attempt last Winter to supply this need of the Indians, and for the purpose sank a well nearly 600 feet, securing some water, but in the very face of abundant success a miserable failure was made of the whole job. Hence the ladies of the Indian Association do well in undertaking this work for the following reasons:

1. Nothing can be grown without an abundant supply of water for irrigation.

2. Every natural condition needed to secure artesian water is found in the desert and its surroundings.

3. The Indians are deserving of this assistance. WILLIAM H. WEINLAND.

Banning, Cal., June 7.

Schooner Burned Off Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 15.—The schooner Apphia and Amelia, C. W. Willard, master, was burned off Key West this afternoon. The schooner was bound from Pascagoula to New York with a cargo of lumber. The fire was discovered about noon, and strenuous efforts were made to reach land, but at 3 P. M. the crew were forced to abandon the vessel just inside the American Shoal lighthouse. The Captain and crew arrived here this evening.

Need Not Have Pneumatic Tires.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 15.—The measure levying a tax of $1 a year on pleasure carriages, tricycles, and bicycles not equipped with pneumatic tires was defeated in the House to-day by a vote of 63 yeas to 70 nays.

OLD CALIFORNIA ISLANDERS

Interesting Discoveries Made on the Barren Wind-Swept Island of San Nicolas in the Pacific.

STONE AND SHELL TREASURES

Skeleton of an Ancient Chief Unearthed Near What Was Probably His Coffin—An Archaeological Treasure House Found by Two Men.

PASADENA, Cal., June 12.—Two sunburned and weather-beaten men recently sailed into the little harbor of Avalon, on the island of Catalina, California. Their boat was loaded with rocks, apparently of little value, and they sat upon bags of shells and cordage. The men were searchers for antiquities from the island of San Nicolas, sixty miles to the northwest, returning after a two months' stay in one of the most desolate and wind-swept regions on the Pacific coast. Yet they considered they were well repaid, discovering in the remarkable mounds or shell heaps of the island various objects new to science.

San Nicholas is the outer island of the Santa Catalina group, lying about eighty miles from the port of San Pedro. The island is about seven miles long, from two to four miles wide, and 900 feet in height. It has a deficient water supply, and owing to the flying sand is almost bereft of vegetation. The sand in centuries has made inroads upon the island, cutting out the sandstone rock into curious shapes, giving it a weird appearance, as though the elements had conspired against it. The island lies in a belt of continued gales, if current report can be relied upon; and that the wind lifts the sands and fine pebbles and hurls them through the air with great force is well known, the shifting and changing of the sands being one of the peculiarities of the locality. There is no port or bay beyond a small inclosure between two boulders, into which small boats slip when opportunity offers.

To be left in such a place several months required some courage; yet on this same island was found, years ago, an Indian who had lived there entirely alone for nearly twenty years. Several centuries in the past San Nicolas, despite its harsh conditions, was inhabited by a hardy race of natives, who, like the other islanders, have entirely disappeared, their story being told by the singular objects of stone, shell, and bone found in their burial mounds.

That San Nicolas had a large and vigorous population is shown by the mounds or heaps in which the two Crusoes worked. One of these was of broken shells and débris over half a mile in length, and from three to nine feet in height. This represented the refuse collected about the camps in centuries. The sand had encroached and cut into it in places, swept and flowed over it like a white river in others, and to the wind the investigators owed not a little, as it uncovers graves and deposits of antiquities.

Mortars and Grinding Stones.

The men made their first collections on the surface, picking up the stone implements the sand had uncovered, in this way obtaining a number of stone vessels. These ranged from mortars weighing from 100 and more pounds, down to small vessels designed for paint pots, the color being distinctly seen in some. Several of the vessels were two feet in height, modeled with much care out of steatite. Others were cut out of the hardest rock, with the crude stone tools at the maker's command. The mortars were strewn over the mounds, with grinding stones of various sizes. One of the latter was inlaid with pieces of pearly shell, some of the mortars were rudely carved, showing that the workers had decided ideas of ornamentation.

Grave of an Indian Chief.

While digging near a shell heap the explorers came upon several skeletons, evidently buried in a circle, the feet pointing inward. The head of one was remarkable for its size, and differed wholly from the type of native skulls found in the immediate vicinity. Over it was a fine mortar of hard sandstone, and around the bones a number of boards, evidently of great age. The holes in the latter had been carefully stopped with asphaltum, and the boards may have constituted a rude coffin, the first found, so far as known, on this island. That the skeleton represented the remains of some distinguished person was evident from other objects in the coffin, or in a position which showed that they must have originally been placed in the latter. One was a club 24 inches in length. The handle was made of whalebone, and the tip, a ball as large as the closed hand, of asphaltum. Near this was a heavy cimeter-shaped object, in hard stone, 18 inches in length and 6 inches in width at the widest part. A slight blow from such a weapon would have crushed a human skull. With these were other objects, also unique, so far as known. They were called by the finders "jewel boxes," one fitting into the two abalone shells, one fitting into the other, inverted and fastened securely together by asphaltum, the line of jointure being almost as hard as the shell.

It was evident when found that the shells contained some Indian treasure, and when shaken something could be heard rattling. A large one, taken from the grave containing the large skull, was opened and found to contain a whale carved in steatite, about four inches in length as the shell. Shell beads, and a set of trinkets of abalone, selected for their beauty and lustre. These were in the form of plates, oval and other shapes; some serrated at the edge, and all with perforations by which they could be suspended about the neck. That they were treasures in the eyes of the owners there can be little doubt. A number of these jewel cases of various sizes were discovered; some very small, others of the red abalone of the largest size, all apparently from the sound, containing beads and trinkets.

Some Warlike Implements.

The natives of these islands, judged by previous discoveries, have not been considered a warlike race, but articles found in these graves would give a different impression.

Among other objects taken from shell heaps were a series in bone from five to eight inches in length and from one to one and a half in diameter at the largest end, tapering down to a point, and resembling long, slender marlin spikes more than anything else. They had evidently been more or less polished, and were probably used for some purpose, but whether as weapons or merely as the insignia of some chief is not known.

Among the supposed weapons found in other localities on the island were several massive clubs of stone. One was thirty inches in length and weighed several pounds, flat on each side and pointed at the ends. Another resembled a huge baseball bat, twenty-eight inches in length—a heavy object for a man of ordinary strength to swing as a club. No bows were discovered, but lance heads and arrows were abundant. Some were six inches in length, very thin and slender, and carefully serrated upon the edges.

The collection as a whole tells the almost complete story of the life of these people on an island where they were confined to shell and stone for every article of use. Their grinding vessels were of stone, mortar-shaped; the grinders, pestle-like stones often finely formed. Some of the vessels were made from the vertebrae of a whale. Drinking cups were abalone shells, the holes being stopped with asphaltum. Small vessels represented boats and were carved from steatite; they were used as paint pots, the remains of the paint being found in several. Other paint pots were cut or worn from various kinds of rock. No two mortars or stone jars are alike. They range from heavy steatite vessels, finely shaped, to small ones in the hardest stone.

For Personal Decorations.

It is in the field of personal decoration that these people make a most interesting showing. The paint vessels indicate that they used red paint freely, and in the collection are numerous ornaments whose use can only be conjectured. There are earrings of all sizes and forms, and hundreds of pieces of shell showing the evolution of the earring from the original piece of abalone, and with them the tools used in cutting the shell. A cone-shaped stone was employed, and the ring, which is generally is a most graceful shape, was formed from the inside.

The fishhooks are very similar, but very much larger; they are without a barb, or have it on the outside of the hook; the line, of kelp or some seaweed, specimens of which were found, was fastened upon this with the ever present asphaltum. Sinkers were represented by pieces of steatite bored with holes, or objects which might also be large beads.

That the natives kept accounts of some kind is suggested by many needle-like objects in bone on which a tally was made in careful notches or cuttings. Other markings are upon steatite, the lines probably having some meaning to the owners.

The artistic taste of the people is seen in carvings; one of a seal in steatite, others of crude representations of various animals in shell. That they were music loving is shown by the flutes and whistles taken from the graves. Some of the former had four holes, and pearly all were made from the bones of birds. Several large pipes were found, the bowl made of a fine fed sandstone, but in every case the stem, a bird bone, was inserted at the bottom of the bowl, so that the pipe when held in the mouth, must have faced outward. What the Indians smoked, or how they lighted their fires, there was nothing to show, except the presence of flints.

There were found in the mounds and shell heaps objects of many kinds—awls, needles, barbed points, combike objects in bone, beads of many kinds, perforated stones, and many whose use can only be imagined. How old the remains are is not known, but from the size of the heaps it is evident that the windswept island had been inhabited many years, and possibly centuries.

STEPHEN O'BRIEN'S SECRET.

Shortly Before His Death He Married the Woman Whom He Had Loved 40 Years Before.

Stephen O'Brien, who died June 7, lived for the last week of his life in the midst of a tender romance that was known only to a half dozen persons. He had married secretly the woman whom he had met and loved as a friend forty years before. Even his children did not know of the marriage. If was known only to the two persons most interested, to the priest who united them, and to three other persons—two chosen witnesses, and an altar boy who was an unsuspected witness and who alone told the secret.

One of Stephen O'Brien's young daughters said yesterday that a day or so before her death one of the altar boys of St. Patrick's Cathedral told them that he saw their father and Mrs. Kate Drum married by Father Murphy in the Cathedral May 27. The children immediately asked Mr. O'Brien about it, and he evaded their questions by asking why he should be thinking of getting married.

On the day he died, however, Mrs. Drum, who is janitress of the Mott Street School, hurried to his house, at 110 East Forty-seventh Street, and confessed to his children that she had married Mr. O'Brien May 27. She said the marriage had been kept secret because she feared she would lose her place at the school.

Mr. O'Brien's young daughter said that her father had been married to his first wife thirty-eight years. Prior to that time, when he was quite a young man, he knew a Miss Kenny, who afterward married a Mr. Drum. They were friends, the girl said; she had never heard they had been sweethearts. Mr. Drum died some years ago, and Mrs. O'Brien also died several years ago. Mrs. Drum has a granddaughter and one or two other children, and Mr. O'Brien had three sons and five daughters.

But for the altar boy, the secret of the marriage might have remained buried in Stephen O'Brien's grave. Mrs. Drum still keeps her former name, and Father Murphy had not sent to the Board of Health a record of the marriage.

PUGILISTS ARE ARRAIGNED.

The Principals and Referee of the Larkin-McBride Contest Fined $10 Each.

Pugilisits James Larkin and John McBride, Referee Walter De Baun, and Attendants Shaughnessy, Conkling, Donohue, and William and Edward O'Brien, who were arrested by Capt. Schmittberger for violation of the Horton law at the Arena Athletic Club, on Monday night, appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday. Schmittberger told Magistrate Pool that the contest developed into a brutal prize fight, and that Larkin knocked McBride insensible. Lawyer Charles Hess moved the discharge of the prisoners, citing the ruling of Magistrate Cornell on the Sharkey-Maher cases. The charge of prize fighting was dismissed, and the principals and referee were fined $10 each for disorderly conduct. The others were let off with fines of $2.50 apiece.

The hearing of the case against Fred Lang and Richard O'Brien, principals, and their attendants, Schramm, Sheridan, Wallace, Kelly, McManus, McBride, and McGrath, who were arrested at the Arena Athletic Club on a similar charge, was adjourned on application of the defendants until this afternoon.

CANADIAN COAL DUTY REDUCED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 15.—In the House of Commons to-night Finance Minister Fielding announced that the duty on coal entering Canada had been reduced from 60 to 54 cents per ton.

BERING SEA COMMISSION.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 15.—Judge Patnum, American arbitrator on the Bering Sea Commission; Robert Lansing, Charles B. Warren, and Don M. Dickinson, the senior American counsel, have arrived in the city for the reopening of the commission to-morrow to take up the argument of the evidence collected at Victoria. The Canadian Commissioner, Judge King of Ottawa, and Sir Charles H. Tupper are also here, while the senior Canadian counsel, Frederick Peters, will arrive to-morrow.

BRYAN AT CHARLOTTEVILLE.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Ga., June 15.—The address of William J. Bryan before the Washington and Jefferson Literary Societies at the University of Virginia to-day drew an immense crowd. This morning five special trains entered Charlotteville, each loaded with visitors to its fullest capacity.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Mr. Campbell, and his address was devoted mainly to Jefferson's ideas of government.

Only alluding simply to the great issue of the money question, it was, he said, so decidedly out of place that he could not

POLYTECHNIC CLASS OF '97

Commencement Exercises of the Institute Held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

A LIST OF THE GRADUATES

Programme of Exercises and Subjects Selected by the Speakers — Dr. Cochran Presided — Seventeen Candidates Received Degrees—Who They Are.

An audience that filled nearly every seat gathered in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening for the commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, class of '97. It was a fashionable gathering, and many of the most prominent people of the city were present. Dr. Cochran, President of the institute, presided, and on the stage with him were Father Malone and the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity, and many others. Degrees were conferred upon seventeen graduates, as follows:

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts—Sterling Sherman Beardsley, Lewis Leonard Cantor, Richard Bowland Kimball, George Washington Liebmann, Charles Forsey Shaw, and Cornelius Henry Tiebout, Jr.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science—In chemistry, Oscar Augustus Doerflinger and Ward Weaver Simmons; in civil engineering, Earnest Maitland Van Norden; in electrical engineering, Irving Judd Bristol, Robert Howes, and Howard Joseph Treganza.

Candidates for the Degree of Electrical Engineer—Alfred Müller, B. S., and Herman Léon Wallau, B. S.

Candidates for the Degree of Civil Engineer—Edward Sylvester Brower, B. S., Peter Rapelje, B. S., and Richard Lord Russell, B. S.

The exercises included:

Oration, "The Blending of the Ideal with the Real," Sterling Sherman Beardsley; oration, "The Antagonism Between Hamilton and Jefferson," George Washington Liebmann; oration, "An Extenuation of Lynching," Ward Weaver Simmons; disquisition, "The Effects of Labor-Saving Devices," Oscar Augustus Doerflinger; oration, "The Decline of Spain," Robert Howes; disquisition, "A Defense of College Morality," Charles Forsey Shaw; oration, "Our Debt to the Catholic Church," Lewis Leonard Cantor; poem, "June," Richard Bowland Kimball; oration, with valedictory addresses, "The Manufacture of Power," Earnest Maitland Van Norden.

At the conclusion the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell delivered an address.

GROWTH OF PRATT INSTITUTE.

Originally for Trade Instruction, It Now Covers Many Fields.

Pratt Institute of Brooklyn will celebrate during the present month its tenth anniversary, and a summary of the industrial and educational work of the past decade is presented in a recently issued catalogue of the institute. Founded by Charles Pratt in 1887, it was organized for the promotion of manual and industrial training, and opened with but twelve students. At the close of the year 1896 this total was increased to 2,561. Diplomas to the number of 948 had been granted in that period by the institute. Over 25,000 persons attended the classes in the ten years, of whom Brooklyn furnished the majority.

Established originally for trade instruction, Pratt Institute has gone into other fields. First came the art department, then followed domestic science, science and technology, the high school, and the department of commerce. Music, next kindergartens, and that of museums in 1893.

In the high school, the course includes languages, physical culture, music, and voice culture, and for girls, cookery. In the library there are now 16,532 volumes. During the past year the reading rooms were visited by over 35,000 persons.

DE LA SALLE COMMENCEMENT.

Bishop Farley Presents Young Graduates With Medals.

The forty-ninth annual commencement of De La Salle Institute was held yesterday in the Broadway Theatre. Bishop John M. Farley, Archbishop Corrigan's coadjutor, presided, and among the other clergymen present were the Rev. Dr. Bonnet, the Rev. Dr. N. McGovern, the Rev. B. Joseph, the Rev. Father Tandy, the Rev. Father Kissler, the Rev. Father O'Grady, and the Rev. Father McCabe. Brother Justin, Superior of the Order of Christian Brothers (which supplies the De La Salle teachers) in the United States, and Brother Eulogius, the head master of the institute, were also present.

The theatre was crowded with the many friends of the young graduates. The orations were "Our Country," by Jeremiah L. Manning, and "American Colonial Literature," by Philip J. Hanigan. State Senator Thomas F. Grady made the annual address to the graduates.

Bishop Farley awarded the diplomas and presented the following medals: Lavelle Medal for Christian doctrine, classical and scientific departments, Water T. Casey; McGovern Medal for Christian doctrine, commercial department, Philip J. Hanigan; O'Donohue Medal for English literature, Francis W. Norris; Alumni Medal for English, commercial department, Jeremiah L. Manning; medal for English, academic department, Francis X. Whitney; for English composition, Eugene F. Castles; Fechteler Medal for mathematics, John J. O'Brien; medal for classics, Michael T. Reynolds; for elocution, Joseph L. Hunt and William A. Flanigan; for military tactics, Edmund J. Connelly; for general excellence in the various grades, Daniel P. Murphy, John J. Mitty, William M. Conroy, Albert L. Leon, Frederick L. Hillenbrand, Henry J. Hanigan, Thomas H. Clare, and Arthur L. Barghi.

The graduates were: Classical Department—Michael T. Reynolds, Walter T. Case, and John J. Murphy; Scientific Department—Charles A. Costello, Joseph L. Hunt, J. Whiford Bennett, Charles U. Stepath, George M. O'Reilly, John M. Delaney, John C. Stokes, and Cornelius Mulcahy; Commercial Department—Jeremiah L. Manning, Philip J. Hanigan, Hugh S. Comtois, Julius Yela, Pedro R. Riesgo, John V. Ahern, John M. Bonner, Francis J. Reilly, James A. Cooke, Joseph A. Ruddy, and Joseph F. Carrigan, Jr.

STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

An Interesting Exhibit of School Work is Preparing.

An exhibit of interest will be given in connection with the fifty-first annual convention of the State Teachers' Association June 30 and July 1, 2, and 3, at the Normal College. The teachers of this city and State are putting forth their best efforts to make this meeting an eventful one.

The 300 departments of the city schools will each have a separate space, in which will be arranged the specimens of the school work. The work of the schools of other cities will be placed beside that of the city schools. Assistant Superintendent James Lee, who is in charge of the exhibits, is busy receiving and placing exhibits from all parts of the State.

The opening session of the convention will be on Wednesday evening, June 30. Mayor Strong will make the address of welcome. Superintendent Jasper will welcome the teachers, to which Charles E. White of Syracuse, President of the State Teachers' Association, will respond.

The President of the Board of Education, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, will address the convention, and the oration of the evening will be delivered by Gilbert H. Crawford.

This meeting will be the first to be held in the metropolis in the fifty-two years of the existence of the association. It is designed to be in no sense a close professional gathering, and the presence of the parents of the children in the schools and of the general public is desired.

ALUMNI DAY AT PRINCETON.

Meetings of the Cho Hall and Whig Hall—Sophmore Promenade—Prof. Cameron's Election.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15.—The fourth day of Princeton's one hundred and fiftieth annual commencement, alumni day, is one of intermission. No exercises of commencement proper have been held and many visitors have taken the opportunity to inspect laboratories, museums, and halls of interest.

This morning in the John C. Green school of science drawings made by graduates in engineering and graphic departments were placed on exhibition, also theses written by scientific seniors and a microscopic exhibition of histological wor kwas held in the biological laboratory. The annual meeting of Princeton's famous literary societies, Clio Hall and Whig Hall, took place at 11 o'clock. The meetings are secret, according to time-honored custom, and after members of both halls have formed in procession upon the front campus and marched to the respective society buildings, no outsider knows what takes place behind the high oak doors of the marble halls beyond that there are addresses by prominent alumni. Job Hedges, '88, New York, member of Whig Hall; the Rev. Merritt Smith, '87, New York, Clio Hall; Dr. Stewart, '89, Harrisburg, (Penn.) Whig Hall, delivered addresses.

At 1 o'clock the alumni dinner was served in the University Hall, and was largely attended. The election of officers for the Princeton Alumni Associations of large cities for the ensuing year took place at 3 o'clock.

This afternoon the annual gymnatsic exhibition was given at the Brokaw swimming tank. There were exhibition performances on balancing and flying trapezes above water, and several aquatic contests, such as tub swimming races.

To-night the sophomores' promenade, which is the great social function of commencement, took place. Prominent New York, Philadelphia, and Princeton society women will be patronesses, among whom are Mrs. Edwin W. Benson, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. W. F. Donaldson, Mrs. S. Nendain Duer, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Bayard Henry, Mrs. Francis L. Patten, and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne.

At the meeting of Princeton's University Trustees last night Prof. Arnold Guyot Cameron, Ph. D., Princeton, '86, was elected Professor of the French Language and Literature. The Professor recently resigned from Yale, where he was voted the most popular of Yale Professors.

EXERCISES AT JOHNS HOPKINS.

Degree of M. D. Bestowed for the First Time—Miss Packard Receives It.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Commencement exercises at Johns Hopkins University today were rendered doubly interesting by reason of the fact that for the first time the degree of M. D. was bestowed upon its graduates, and also, because one of the recipients is a young woman.

She is Miss Mary Secord Packard of Bayonne, N. J., a graduate of Vassar, and the only one of her sex in a class of fifteen. She bore her honors blushingly but proudly, and received the congratulations of all present with becoming modesty.

Rutgers Alumni Elect Officers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 15.—The annual meeting of the alumni of Rutgers College was held this afternoon in Van Nest Hall. The Treasurer announced that the alumni fund now amounts to over $10,000.

J. Bayard Kirkpatrick of New Brunswick was named for alumni member of the Board of Trustees of the college. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President—G. H. Longe, '72; Vice Presidents—G. Hulst, '66; R. C. Pruyn, '69; the Rev. E. F. Lee, '80, and Alan D. Campbell, '62; Secretary—A. A. Titsworth, '77; Treasurer—T. B. Booraem, '81; Election Committee—H. A. Neilson, '73; the Rev. F. H. Raven, '91, and G. V. N. Baldwin, '86; Orator Primaritus—Albert S. Cook, '72.

The annual oration was delivered in Kirkpatrick Chapel, and the annual banquet was served in Winant's Hall.

ADDRESS BY GOV. BLACK.

To Speak at the University Convocation in Albany June 28.

ALBANY, June 15.—Secretary Melvil Dewey of the State Board of Regents announces that Gov. Black will deliver an address at the opening session of the university convocation in this city on the evening of June 28. The Governor will take as his subject: "The State and Education."

IF JACKSON WERE PRESIDENT.

Champ Clark Tells Roanoke Students What He Would do for Cuba.

SALEM, Va., June 15.—The forty-fourth commencement of Roanoke College began this morning. Senator George L. Wellington and Representative Joseph W. Bailey found it impossible at the last moment to make the addresses announced. At Mr. Bailey's solicitation, Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri delivered this evening the address before the literary societies of the college. His subject was "Daniel Webster." Mr. Clark drew parallels between Webster and Andrew Jackson. He said: "Suppose Andrew Jackson were President to-day; he would give Weyler and his bloody butchers forty-eight hours in which to get out of Cuba, bag and baggage, and if they did not go without standing on the order of their going, he would drive them into the sea, or hang them as ruthlessly as he hung Amdrister and Arbuthnot in the wilds of Florida."

AGAINST YELLOW JOURNALISM.

Essay by Andrew L. Gard at Bulkley High School, New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 15.—Graduation exercises of Bulkeley High School occurred to-night in the Lyceum Theatre. The young men who competed for the gold medal prize acquitted themselves in true oratorical style. Among the subjects treated upon was an essay by Andrew L. Gard on "The Signs of Promise in the Crusade Against Yellow Journalism."

In his paper Mr. Gard said: "Newspapers reach beyond the limit of books and magazines. In fact, the newspaper of the present age knows scarcely any limit. Opinions are formed from what is read. All new things are reflected in its pages. It is of great importance, then, that these mighty agents be truthful and of good moral tone. There are two papers that need severe censure. I need not mention their names. They are familiar to most of you. Yellow journalism is recalled on the mention of their names. Crimes and scandal are portrayed daily in their columns. If the printing of the vilest stuff continues our jails will be filled and vice increase. Journals of this class fear not God, neither do they regard man. Shall we tolerate these progenitors of crime? From platform, pulpit, and home comes up the cry: 'Away with such journalism!'

"All the best men and women are arraigned against this evil. The public libraries have thrown them out all over the land. The better class of papers are against them. The advertisements are their support, and these must not come from our honest merchants and tradesmen any longer. They poison the home, and their patronage is nearly at an end."

The essay was loudly applauded. After the oration was made twenty-seven diplomas were presented to the class by Judge Belcher.

LIEUT. COL. FITCH TO RETIRE.

Major Stackpole to Command the Tenth Battalion in Albany.

ALBANY, June 15.—A leave of absence from duty until July 1 has been granted Lieut. Col. William E. Fitch, commander of the Tenth Battalion in this city, by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and Major Horatio Stackpole has been assigned to command the battalion.

Col. Fitch has asked that he be retired, and inasmuch as he has been a commandant with the same rank for ten years, his request will be granted, and he will be placed on the retired list on July 1. Col. Fitch was at the time of his retirement the only Lieutenant Colonel in the State who commanded a battalion.

Treasurer Roberts Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Ellis H. Roberts, recently appointed United States Treasurer, will arrive here to-morrow with his bond, which he will submit for the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It has not been decided definitely when Mr. Roberts will take charge, but it is probable that it will be either June 21 or on July 1.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

TROUBLE IN OHIO MINES.

Conference of Operators and Miners Ends in Disagreement.

COLUMBUS, June 15.—A conference of coal operators and Ohio miners was held in this city to-day on the mining rate. The operators were represented by M. D. Woodford, President of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and the miners by National President Rachford and State President Farms.

The operators insist upon the enforcement of the nine-cent differential, which would make the rate 45 cents a ton, as they claim that the bulk of the coal produced in the Pittsburg district is mined at 54 cents. The miners refused to accept the proposition of the operators, and a strike may be ordered.

THE GOLD MINERS AT DENVER.

President McKinley Sends Regrets, but Japan Will Have Delegates.

DENVER, June 15.—The managers of the International Gold Mining Convention have received a letter from Private Secretary Porter conveying the regrets of President McKinley at his inability to be present at the convention. A large corps of Government geologists and meteorologists will be present.

The Japanese Legation at Washington has been notified that a delegation from that country will be present. Letters have been received from the State authorities of South Carolina and Georgia asking for space for the display of ores from those States. Plenty of space will be assigned to all such displays.

Thus far the Governors of eleven States have appointed delegates at large. They are Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Nebraska, Texas, and California. From twenty States delegates have been appointed by Mayors and various mining and commercial associations.

COAL MINES EXTEND WORK.

Order for Five Days' Time a Week in the Lackawanna Upper Valley.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 15.—An order which is so general as to include about all the large operating companies in the upper valley of the Lackawanna, and which has put the mines on a five-day per week schedule, has just gone into effect.

For over two months the working average has been only two or three days a week. The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western collieries are all included in the order. The Delaware and Hudson mines will work about four days a week for three weeks, when the time will be increased to five days.

It is believed here that the activity will continue until the latter part of September, and that the present twelvemonth's State production will exceed that of 1896, which was 3,000,000 tons less than in 1895. The mines from Pittston to Carbondale began increasing their output yesterday, and to-day in response to the general order.

SAN XAVIER MINES SOLD.

New York Capitalists Buy Them from the Boston Owners.

TACOMA, Washington, June 15.—New York capitalists have closed the purchase of the famous group of San Xavier mines from the Boston owners. The group comprises seven mines extensively developed.

They were first discovered and worked forty years ago, and are considered to contain the largest deposits of copper, silver, and lead ores in Southern Arizona. The mines are situated sixteen miles south of Tucson.

SALE OF LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

Pioneer Mine Output of 225,000 Tons Brings $3 a Ton.

DULUTH, Minn., June 15.—Thomas B. Arden of Ashland, one of the Managing Directors of the Pioneer Mine, at Ely, is authority for the statement that the entire allotment of the Pioneer under the Bessemer ore pool, amounting to 225,000 tons, has been sold at about $3 a ton, the highest price paid for Lake Superior ore this season.

This sale insures the operation of the mine for the balance of the season. Shipments are being made direct from the shaft, the stock pile of 160,000 tons remaining untouched.

May Sell Mexican Mine in England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 15.—Charles D. Lanê, the mining man, will leave for London this morning to complete the sale of the La Esperanza Mine to English capitalists. This mine is situated about 150 miles from the City of Mexico. The purchase price is to be $6,000,000, Mexican money.

ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN WIN.

Anti-Butterine Bill Signed by the Governor in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—The Anti-Butterine bill, which prohibits the coloring of butterine or oleomargarine for the purposes of the market, has been signed by the Governor. The bill was fought through the Legislature by the Elgin dairymen, and was bitterly opposed by butterine makers all over the country.

It is said by some of those who opposed the passage of the bill that one effect of its enactment into law will be a loss of at least $600,000 to the United States Treasury.

STRIKE OF BOSTON SAILORS.

Their Hopes Rising, as One Ship Has Come to Terms.

BOSTON, June 15.—The sailors of the Port of Boston who are on strike for higher wages now number about 300 men. Their demands were made known to-day. They are that a minimum scale of wages be fixed at $22 per month for long Southern trips and $25 per month for short coasting trips, such as to Philadelphia, New York, &c.

Incidents of the strike to-day inspired considerable hope. One ship, the Massasoit, bound for a coasting trip, signed a crew for the desired $25 per month. Two other coasters offered $20 and $22, which were refused.

To-morrow afternoon a mass meeting will be held in the rooms of the Seamen's Union, when addresses will be made by prominent labor men.

SAD END OF A WASTED LIFE.

Judge Harlan's Brother, Almshouse Inmate, Killed by a Train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 15.—James P. Harlan, a brother of Associate Justice Harlan, was accidentally killed by a train on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway this afternoon, near the city almshouse.

Mr. Harlan, who was about seventy years old, was once one of the most prominent lawyers in this State, enjoying a large practice and holding a high judicial office in this county. He was, however, the victim of an uncontrollable appetite for liquor, and was incapacitated for business despite the efforts of his relatives and friends to bring about his cure. He practiced law for several years in Kansas, and, returning to Louisville about three years ago, voluntarily entered the almshouse, where he has since been.

OFFICE FOR CHARLES G. DAWES.

Report that He Will Be Made Controller of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Charles G. Dawes of Chicago came to Washington today with the President's party. The anxiety of the Secretary of the Treasury to make a change in the office of the Controller of the Treasury has given rise to considerable talk about Mr. Dawes being appointed Controller.

There is no doubt he has been urged to accept the office at once, either permanently or with the understanding he could resign next April to enter the office of Controller of the Currency. Close friends of Mr. Dawes of Chicago believe he will refuse to be switched, and will await the expiration of Controller Eckels's term.

A Mother Rescues Her Baby.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 15.—Mrs. Dennis Freer of New Salem rescued her baby from fire here to-day. The house in which they were caught fire suddenly in some unexplained way. Mrs. Freer was down stairs. She made her way through stifling smoke and flames, which scorcher her, to the upper room, where the child lay sleeping, and brought it out. The house was saved.

BARNEY BARNATO'S SUICIDE

Wrenched Himself from a Man Detailed to Watch Him and Leaped in the Sea.

MENTAL TROUBLE THE CAUSE

An Officer of the Scot Went Overboard to Save Him and Recovered the Body—His Death Affects the London Markets.

LONDON, June 15.—The officials of the Union Steamship Company, to which the steamer Scot belongs, confirm the announcement made last night in a special dispatch from Funchal, Island of Madeira, that Barney Barnato, the South African "Diamond King," committed suicide by jumping overboard while that vessel was on her way from Cape Town, which port she left on June 2, for Southampton, via Funchal.

The following details have been obtained of the suicide. Barnato, who had been in ill health for some months past, seemed to improve after leaving Cape Town; but he was never left alone, and some one was continually detailed to watch him. Yesterday, after lunch, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he seemed to be in very good spirits, and was walking up and down the deck on a passenger's arm. Suddenly Barnato asked his companion to tell him the time. But before he received a reply he wrenched his arm away and jumped overboard. The fourth officer jumped overboard after him immediately, but he failed to save the life of the South African speculator, as heavy seas were running and the Scot was steaming at the rate of 17 knots an hour. As soon as possible the steamer was stopped, a lifeboat was lowered and pulled to the spot where the two men were last seen. The fourth officer was rescued in an exhausted condition, and later the body of Barnato was recovered, floating head downward. His remains have been embalmed at Funchal, and will be brought to England on board the Scot.

Mrs. Barnato and her children were also on board the Scot. The Barnatos lived in Spencer House for several years, and were returning to occupy their gorgeous house just being finished, on Park Lane, opposite Stanhope Gate. The deceased speculator leaves three children, Leah Primrose, named after his first mine, and boys named Ladas Rosebery, and Jack.

The death of Barney Barnato has caused a sensation in financial circles. His office here was besieged this morning by hundreds of eager inquirers and even then his firm had not received confirmation of the news. Throgmorton Street was filled with excited crowds of brokers discussing the news of the "Diamond King's" death.

His self destruction is generally supposed to have been the outcome of his recent illness at the Cape, during which private rumors on the Stock Exchange indicated that the South African speculator was suffering from brain trouble.

The African market, as a result of the death of Barnato, was depressed to-day. Barnato Consolidated was ⅝ lower, Johannesburg Investment went down ¼, Chartered Company's Securities fell ⅛, De Beers Mines went down 5-16, and Rand Mines were ⅜ lower.

The Pall Mall Gazette, this afternoon, commenting on the death of Barney Barnato, says he has been mentally ill for about three months past, and that he has been under constant supervision.

Although the Stock Exchange was excited by the news of Barnato's death, there was no panic. The Barnato Companies were not allowed to fall much before they found buyers. The opinion is expressed that the death of the great South African speculator cannot have much effect upon the market, as Barnato recently has paid little direct attention to business.

Three Other Attempts at Suicide.

LONDON, June 16.—To-day's papers publish columns of obituary, reminiscence, anecdote, and history as to the late Barney Barnato. It is said he thrice attempted to commit suicide before he left Cape Town.

Cape Parliament Adjourns.

CAPE TOWN, June 15.—The Cape Parliament has adjourned out of respect for the late Barney Barnato.

MRS. BARNATO'S SISTER TALKS.

She is Miss Alice Holbrook, a Singer, Stopping at the Vendome.

Miss Alice Holbrook, the sister-in-law of Barney Barnato, who is at the Hotel Vendome, is a singer, and was brought over here last season by Francis Wilson. She was indisposed yesterday, and suffering from shock, but consented to speak to the reporters, in order to clear up certain misconceptions, she said.

As to the circumstances of Barnato's death, she had no direct knowledge. The statement that she had received a cablegram about it was an error. Five days ago, however, she said she received a letter from her sister, Mrs. Barnato, who said that her husband was melancholy, and much upset over business. He was very busy and much worried. There was no hint, however, that his mental condition was serious. He was expecting to leave for England with his family.

Miss Holbrook wished to deny many of the stories told about Barnato's early life.

"He was not a London street waif," she said. "He comes of a good English Jewish family, as we do. My own people came over from the Continent with the Huguenots, afterward going to the colonies. My sister was never a barmaid—not that I have any objection to barmaids, but the story is absurdly false. Mr. Barnato was never a circus clown, and I did not teach him to spell. He was a fine, intelligent man—his success in business shows that. It is not true that I did not like him."

Miss Holbrook could not account for Barnato's suicide at all.

Miss Holbrook said she had no knowledge of a marriage contracted by Mr. Barnato before he espoused her sister. She said she had never heard of Mrs. Blackman of Cleveland, the woman who announces that she will claim a share of the estate.

A CLAIM ON BARNATO'S WEALTH.

Mrs. Blackman of Cleveland Says She is His Daughter.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—Mrs. Blackman of 405 Perry Street, who claims to be the daughter of Barney Barnato, will at once take steps to acquire a share of his fortune.

Mrs. Blackman and her husband will at once proceed to London for the purpose of demanding her interest in the fortune.

Mrs. Blackman claims to be a daughter of Barnato by his first wife, whose maiden name was Anna Esther. She says the couple lived together in London for fifteen years, and finally went to Yagestroff, Poland. Later a separation took place, and mother and daughter came to this country. Mrs. Blackman is determined to go to Johannesburg, if necessary, to prosecute her suit.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Wednesday, June 16, detail: Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department; Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Henry C. Davis Third Artillery; First Lieut. Daniel E. Devore, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Edgar Russel, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department; Second Lieut. George Blakely, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieut. James M. Williams, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Davis M. King, Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

Leave of absence for four months from about July 1, is granted Major William H. Hamner, Paymaster.

Navy.

Commander G. A. Converse is ordered to delay reporting to the Montgomery until July 16.

Boatswain P. Haley is detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Boatswain P. H. Smith is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Lieut. W. F. Fullam is detached from the Amphitrite June 28 and ordered to the Naval Academy, July 1.

THE DE HIRSCH CHARITIES.

Sites for the Home and Trade School Purchased on Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets.

The sites for the location of the new non-sectarian Workingwomen's Home and the Trade Schools, to be erected with the funds recently given by the Baroness Clara de Hirsch, have been bought. Horace S. Ely & Co. and Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Catherine M. Sanders and the Metropolitan Trust Company, as Trustee, to the Workingwomen's Home, Mrs. Oscar Straus, President, and Mrs. Florentine Sutro, Secretary, five lots, 125 feet front by 100 feet deep, on the north side of Sixty-third Street, commencing 255 feet east of Third Avenue. The same parties also sold for the Trade Schools, Myer S. Isaacs, President, and Julius Goldman, Chairman of the Site Committee, the five lots on the south side of Sixty-fourth Street, directly to the rear of the first five, of the same dimensions, and beginning 253 feet east of Third Avenue.

No definite plans for the buildings have been decided upon so far, but it is stated that the home will have ample accommodations for 100 young women, while the Trade Schools will accommodate from 300 to 400 pupils, and will be fully equipped with appurtenances.

It is not expected that either of the buildings will be ready for occupation before the expiration of at least eight or nine months. Plans are now being prepared, and as soon as they are submitted the Board of Trustees will decide upon those most suitable.

MASTER PLUMBERS MEET.

Mayor Strong Welcomed Them and Then They Began Business.

Nearly 600 master plumbers from all the cities in the United States are in convention at the Grand Central Palace in Lexington Avenue. Of all the visiting delegates the largest number from any one city are those from Chicago, and next comes Philadelphia.

The convention was opened by W. F. Doyle of Philadelphia, the President of the National Association, and Samuel L. Malcolm, President of the local association, delivered an address of welcome.

Mayor Strong was next introduced, and he remarked that as Mr. Malcolm had already welcomed the visitors there was little left for him to say. So all there was left for him to do was to welcome them to the Tombs, Police Courts, and Almshouse, where they might recognize several of their customers. New York, he said, was proud of her plumbers, and he supposed the visitors were all up to date like the New Yorkers.

A Credentials Committee was appointed, and the convention went into executive session until the afternoon. This morning the session will open at 9 o'clock, and the delegates' wives will visit Grant's tomb. In the afternoon the delegates and their wives will be photographed on the roof garden.

The convention will not complete its labors till Saturday.

THE CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Changes in the Columbia Freshmen Boat—Lehmann Praises the Harvard 'Varsity Men.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 15.—The college crews had quite a variety of weather to-day. The sun, which shone fiercely upon the unprotected heads of the oarsmen during the morning practice, passed behind a heavy bank of clouds which floated down from the northwest shortly after noon and hung ominously over the river. At 3 o'clock it began to rain, and there was a steady downpour for an hour.

There were several changes in the Columbia freshman boat. Coach Cowles pulled stroke in place of Kellogg, who is sick, as he wished to hit up the stroke for the crew and improve their racing form. He put Mortimer in the bow in place of Gardner, whom he placed at No. 3 as a substitute for Rionda, who was slightly indisposed. Cowles gave the youngsters a long, hard pull, notwithstanding that he was himself rather stiff, but on coming ashore he had a hard rub down and said that the exercise had done him a world of good.

Both of the Columbia crews rowed in their Webb boats, as Webb, the builder, of Worcester, was on hand to launch watching them with a view to making several necessary alterations in the rigging. The shower passed before 5 o'clock, the sun came out again, and the last two hours of the day were cool and delightful.

The Harvard 'Varsity eight got out at 6 o'clock in their Davy boat, and Coach Lehmann took them down to the starting point of the course, where he sent them off on a trial spin of one mile.

As the crew let the boat run at the end of the mile the launch pulled up alongside of them, and Lehmann said:

"Boys, I have no hesitation in telling you that that is the best bit of rowing you have done in three weeks."

The coach seemed in high spirits, and the men were greatly encouraged by his words.

In spite of the tests made yesterday, Ellis Ward is not ready to admit that the Pennsylvania 'Varsity paper boat is faster than his pet cedar shell, but it is not unlikely the crew will use the paper shell. If they do they will be the only crew to use this kind of a boat.

Mr. Lehman will sail for home on June 30, as he is anxious to reach England in time for the Henley regatta. He will be accompanied by Capt. Goodrich, Sprague, and the Perkins brothers of the Harvard crews.

The Cornell crews are expected to arrive here via New York Central Railroad at 4:40 to-morrow afternoon, bringing their shell on the same train.

Change in Time of Races.

A change has been announced by the Intercollegiate Boat Race Committee in the starting time of the Cornell-Harvard-Yale races over the Highland-Poughkeepsie course on Friday, June 25. The rowing will start at 3:30 P. M., and the course, as on previous occasions, will be southward. Special trains over the West Shore Railroad, to connect with the observation trains that will accompany the crews over the course, will leave New York, foot of Franklin Street at 11:20 A. M., and West Forty-second Street at 11:35 A. M. On June 23 and 30 and July 2 the intercollegiate races will start at 4:30 P. M., the time already announced, and special trains will run from New York over the West Shore Railroad at 12:15 P. M. on those days.

Yale Men Encouraged.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 15.—The sphinx-like silence characteristic of Bob Cook keeps aguessing those not in close touch with the daily work of the Yale crew, but to even the casual observer the improvement shown by the 'Varsity within the past few days has created such a feeling of satisfaction with both Capt. Bailey and Coach Cook that the adherents of Yale are exceedingly hopeful of victory when the race is rowed at Poughkeepsie.

TEN EYCK TO ROW AT HENLEY.

America's First Amateur Oarsman to Sail on the St. Paul.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 15.—America's greatest amateur oarsman, Edward H. Ten Eyck, of the Wachusett Boat Club, left this city to-day, en route for England, where he will compete in the Royal Henley Regatta, in the diamond-scull race. Ten Eyck is accompanied on the trip by his father, James A. Ten Eyck, the old-time professional sculler, and will sail from New York to-morrow morning on the St. Paul.

In England Ten Eyck will make his headquarters at Putney, on the Thames River, and will train over the course which is famous from the Oxford-Cambridge races, until a few days before the races at Henley. The young oarsman is not yet twenty years of age, and is the first Worcester aquatic champion to enter the greatest amateur rowing event at Henley.

"Eddie" Bald Wins at Elmira.

ELMIRA, June 15.—"Eddie" Bald was the favorite in the New York State League of American Wheelmen circuit meet to-day. He won the mile open after a hot finish with "Tom" Cooper, and took the final in the two-mile handicap. He also brought the track half-mile record down to 58 2-5 in an exhibition half. The track was in good condition, but a strong east wind prevented very fast time.

A Veil of Mist

Rising at morning or evening from some lowland, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a miasmatic region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

GIANTS WIN A THIRD GAME

By Good Batting They Take the Third Successive Game from St. Louis.

JOYCE AND DAVIS BAT WELL

Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Baltimore Won the Other National League Games Played Yesterday—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	31	9	.775
Boston	30	12	.714
Cincinnati	25	16	.610
New York	22	16	.579
Brooklyn	22	20	.524
Cleveland	21	20	.512
Philadelphia	23	22	.511
Pittsburg	20	21	.488
Louisville	17	25	.405
Chicago	17	26	.395
Washington	14	26	.350
St. Louis	8	37	.178

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—New York, 9; St. Louis, 3.
At Brooklyn—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 4.
At Boston—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 4.
At Philadelphia—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
At Washington—Pittsburg, 10; Washington, 8.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 5.

To-day's Games.

Cleveland in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.
Chicago in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.

New York took her third successive game from St. Louis yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds after a very one-sided contest.

In the two series played here this season by St. Louis the team has showed itself weak at every point. The team work is very poor. The New Yorks won because they played a far superior game. They put up a game of ball that would have won from a better team than their opponents.

"Dad" Clarke, after having been on the bench since Memorial Day, was put in to try his deceptive slow ones on the visitors, but in the fifth inning, after the visitors had touched him up for a single and a double, followed by a triple, which earned them two runs, he was removed and Sullivan replaced him in the next inning. After this the St. Louis team, although they made three more hits, could not score. Warner had a rest yesterday, and Wilson took his place behind the bat. His play was not up to his usual standard. Joyce and Davis each made two base hits.

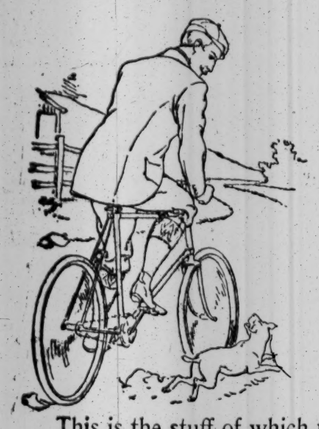
Hartman's running catch of Tiernan's foul and Van Haltren's beautiful running catch of Lally's long fly in the ninth, when the bases were full, were the fielding features of the game.

The strong Cleveland team will be the New Yorks' opponents to-day. The team is accompanied by Sockalexis, the Indian, whose splendid stick work has been one of the surprises of the year. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
V. H't'n, cf.	2	0	3	0	0		Turner, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	0	1		Hallman, 2b.	1	1	0	5	1	
Joyce, 3b.	2	2	3	1	1		Hartman, c.	0	2	2	9	0	
Davis, ss.	1	2	2	1	0		Douglass, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0		Grady, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	
Wilson, c.	1	1	2	0	2		Lally, lf.	0	0	2	2	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0		Cross, ss.	0	0	1	3	4	2
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		Carney, c.	0	0	4	4	0	
Clarke, p.	1	1	2	2	1		Hart, p.	1

Wanamaker's

1897 CONTINENT BICYCLES, $33



New York knew nothing of either Continent or Continental Bicycles until the advent of Wanamaker's. Now the names rank as peers of the highest in the city.

To-day marks a great event in Bicycle history. The price goes down from $37.50 to $33. Mark this. Never before has a high-grade Bicycle, with an established, honest trade-mark and a broad guarantee been offered at the low price of

THIRTY-THREE DOLLARS

This is the stuff of which they are made:

Cold drawn seamless tubing, 1⅛ in.; frames, for men, 22, 24, and 26 in.; for women, 20 and 22 in. Cones and cups turned from tool steel, highly polished; dust-proof bearings; rat-trap pedals, Beck hygienic saddle; forged steel sprocket wheels, milled to fit chain; front and rear detachable. Handlebar adjustable—wood or steel. Indianapolis chain; Plymouth rims.

The Continent model for 1898 is progressing, and therefore we are willing to close the stock for this season at $33. All sizes, for both men and women.

The Continental is the first 1898 Bicycle in the field. They are scorching out at $50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

POSTAL CONGRESS ENDED

The Delegates Close Their Labors in Washington by Signing a New General Treaty.

TO GO IN EFFECT WITH 1899

Corea Enters the Union, and Orange Free State Hopes to Soon—Tariff on Letters Reduced and Other Changes Brought About.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Universal Postal Congress, the fifth convention of its kind in the world, closed to-day after a closed session, lasting several hours. The next of the congresses, the sixth sextennial one, will be held in Rome, Italy, in February, 1903.

The final session was devoted to the formal signing of the general treaty and of the detailed articles of arrangements. Every delegate signed these two sets of papers, subject to the formal ratification of his Government, and owing to the excessive amount of labor involved, signatures to other sets of documents were waived under a general authority for their execution. The originals of all these documents will be placed in the archives of the State Department for preservation and certified copies will be forwarded to all the Governments comprising the Universal Postal Union.

The deliberations of the final meeting were accompanied with much formality. Gen. George S. Batcheller, President of the Congress, called the body to order shortly before 11 o'clock, and after a few interchanges of remarks and appropriate speeches the documents were signed.

Following is an official résumé of the results of the work of the congress.

First—The principal treaty which includes the entry of Corea into the postal union; the declaration of the Orange Free State (which failed to send a delegate to Washington) that it hoped soon to enter the union; and the declaration of the Chinese Empire, (which was represented in the congress,) that it will observe the regulations of the union as soon as the organization of its service permits.

Second—The conditions in which the countries of the union will pay reciprocally the intermediary transit rates have been facilitated, and tariff diminished quite materially on a graduated scale for the ensuing six years.

Third—Uniform colors have been projected for postage stamps.

Fourth—Postal cards unpaid are subject to a double tax, that is, 4 cents in the place of the former tax, which was 10 cents, the same as for unpaid letters.

Fifth—Circulars produced on a machine (typewritten) in quantities of twenty circulars, all of the same character, are admitted to the international mails at the same rates as printed circulars.

Sixth—Samples of merchandise are admitted up to 350 grammes.

Seventh—Objects of natural history, animals, dried plants, or preserved geological specimens are admitted as samples.

Eighth—The question of the creation of a universal postage stamp was brought up and the proposition defeated on account of the difficulties which would occur in putting into practice that important innovation, especially because of the diversity of currency standards.

Ninth—Special arrangements concerning packages of declared value, postal orders, books of identity, and subscriptions to journals have been thoroughly revised. This country is not actually concerned in these arrangements, mostly affecting the States of the Continent of Europe.

The new treaty will become operative Jan. 1, 1899. Most of the delegates left the city for their homes to-night, having booked passages on the ocean liners for this and next week. The British delegates expect to reach home in time to participate in the Queen's jubilee.

INDIAN WAR PENSIONS.

Favorable Report on a Bill Examined by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator Gallinger from the Committee on Pensions today reported favorably the bill granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, including the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee, Seminole, and Sac and Fox disturbances. The report goes at length into the reasons for granting pensions, concluding as follows:

"To-day the annual reunion of the Indian war veterans of the North Pacific coast will be held in Portland, Oregon. It is the fiftieth anniversary of the Cayuse war and the forty-first anniversary of the Yakima and Rogue River Indian wars. It will be gratifying to them to receive a message that this bill has been favorably reported, and that this long-delayed act of justice is in process of settlement.

"These men average fifteen years older than veterans of the late civil war, and that statement alone is sufficient to show that at least the bounty of the Government can be bestowed upon them for a very short time."

H. D. APPLETON APPOINTED.

Succeeds M. H. Robinson as Second Deputy Superintendent of Insurance.

ALBANY, June 15.—Henry D. Appleton of New York has been appointed Second Deputy Superintendent of Insurance by Superintendent Payn. Mr. Appleton has been connected with the department fourteen years and succeeds Matthew H. Robinson, whose connection dates back to the inception of the department. Mr. Robinson retires because of advancing years and ill health.

M'KINLEY REACHES HOME.

The President Pleased with His Journey of 1,700 Miles Through Southern States.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Presidential train finished its journey of more than 1,700 miles at 7:30 this morning, pulling into the Washington station on time to the minute. At 10:35 last night, when Salisbury, N. C., was reached, a large crowd had assembled at the suburban station and saw the President for a moment. Immediately thereafter every one went to bed, and, the night being cool, all the party gained a good rest.

The semi-invalids, Secretary Alger and Mrs. McCallum, were reported as much improved this morning, and the President, when he bade the correspondents good-bye last night, said the trip had done him much good, and had been thoroughly enjoyed, from start to finish, despite the heat. At the station here the incoming was very quiet.

The President and Mrs. McKinley, with Secretary and Mrs. Porter, got into the waiting carriages and drove directly to the White House, while the other members of the party went their several ways. The railway service throughout the trip was all that could be desired, and while nigh speed was attained at times, it was only on stretches of track where danger was reduced to the minimum. Mr. McKinley met thousands of Southern people on his trip, and this morning expressed himself as delighted with the journey and gratified with his added knowledge of so important a portion of the Republic.

WOMAN IN JAIL FOR PERJURY.

Mrs. Slocum of Long Branch Drew a Pension After Remarriage.

TRENTON, N. J., June 15.—In the United States District Court to-day Mrs. Hannah Hubbert, or Slocum, of Long Branch was sentenced to serve one year in the Monmouth County jail and to pay a fine of $600. Mrs. Slocum had pleaded guilty to three indictments of perjury.

Her specific offense was receiving $600 in pension money as a soldier's widow after she had married a second time. While Mrs. Slocum pleaded guilty, she sought to excuse her action by the claim that the second marriage was never legally solemnized. The woman is sixty years old.

WOULD-BE CADETS RESIGN.

Bertram Sanders and Another Lad Complain of Hazing at West Point.

WEST POINT, June 15.—Bertram Sanders and a youth from Arkansas, whose name could not be learned, returned to their respective homes to-day and declined further to take part in the examination for cadetship on the ground that they had been severely hazed. They entered the examination with a class of 1896 yesterday to undergo the examination for admission to the United States Military Academy. This morning they resigned their nominations and immediately left West Point. They alleged that Cadets Scott, Maginnis, and Mesbit had hazed them; that they were unwilling to submit to it, and would no longer put themselves in the way of such experiences.

Sanders comes from the Sixth Indiana District.

FUNDS INSTEAD OF FEASTING.

Independent Order Sons of Israel to Keep Its Semi-Centennial.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The semi-centennial of the Independent Order Sons of Israel will occur next year and instead of celebrations by orations and feasting the order decided at to-day's meeting to celebrate the event by raising funds to endow some charitable purpose.

A resolution to this effect was presented by Justice Hamburger of Chicago, and it was adopted without dissent. Whether it shall take the form of an asylum for widows or orphans or aged members or all combined is to be decided at the end of the year when the amount of funds will be known.

The present method of investing the endowment fund through the joint action of the endowment and executive committees was ordered to be continued.

TIN-PLATE MEN MAY STRIKE.

Trouble Over Wages Likely to Throw 8,000 Hands Out of Work.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 15.—A strike in the tin-plate industry seems certain, and the conference on the wage scale arranged for to-morrow is not likely to accomplish anything tending to a settlement, as both sides are firm, and assert that no concessions will be made.

There are thirty-nine tin-plate plants in the United States, operated by thirty-eight companies, the American Tin-plate Company operating two plants, one at Ellwood and the other at Montpelier, Ind. These thirty-nine plants represent 188 mills, but 9 of them are small affairs, and do not figure to any great extent in the industry. The total number of skilled workmen employed in the industry is 2,327, of which 273 are non-union men. The number of workers outside of the tonnage men employed at tin-plate plants is 6,265, and a strike for the new wage scale will throw about 8,000 people out of employment.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

LAWYER ROBERT P. NOAH, 320 BROADWAY, —Twenty years' practice in all the courts, civil and criminal, legal fees only; no client's interests ever neglected, actions for damages arising out of injury to person or property and private cases a specialty; employs the greatest detective firm in America. Telephone 1836 Franklin.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 38th St. Tel. 1,531—38th St.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

Sugar Schedule Disposed of in the Senate with the Exception of the Hawaiian Clause.

THAT MATTER IS LAID OVER

Pettigrew's Anti-Trust Amendment Tabled by a Vote of 35 to 32—Agricultural Schedule Taken Up Again.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—When the consideration of the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill was resumed in the Senate to-day the pending question was on Mr. Lindsay's amendment to Paragraph 206 to strike out 1.95 cents and substitute 1.8 cents a pound as the duty on sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard. After a brief speech by Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) in which he urged that the Senate should not add to the favors received by the Sugar Trust, the vote was taken on the amendment, and it was rejected—Yeas, 32; nays, 35. Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.,) voted with the Republicans in the negative, and Messrs. Mantle and Pettigrew (Silver Republicans) with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Allison moved to strike out the retaliatory clause of Paragraph 206, from Line 3 to 12, Page 63, because, he said, it was covered in the third section of the schedule.

In this connection Mr. Vest (Mo.) criticised Mr. Allison's figures given yesterday as to the differentials, saying they were a complete abandonment of the position originally taken by Mr. Aldrich. It disclosed, he said, the radical difference in calculations on the other side of the Chamber.

He had prepared a table showing these divergencies in calculations. It showed that on 96-degree sugar Mr. Aldrich had given 2.6 as the price per pound, Mr. Allison 2.12, and the sugar dealers 2.25. With this varying basis of calculations the results were necessarily conflicting. The net result of his tables, Mr. Vest said, was to show the relative protection on 96-degree sugar to be: Wilson law, 87 cents per hundred pounds; Dingley bill, 41 cents; Aldrich rate, 46 cents; pending caucus rate, 47 cents, showing a protection of 10 cents per hundred pounds greater in the pending schedule than the protection of the existing law.

Allison's Figures Denied.

Mr. Vest denied absolutely the figures which showed that the Wilson differentials were more than those of the proposed schedule.

Mr. White (Cal.) also criticised Mr. Allison's figures, saying they were incorrect throughout. Taking them as correct, however, Mr. White pointed out that on the two great grades, 95 and 96 degree sugar, Mr. Allison conceded that the Wilson differential and the present differential were practically the same, so that at most this schedule was but an imitation of the Wilson bill.

Mr. White again turned to the records of Republican Senators on former sugar schedules. He quoted Mr. Hoar's statement four years ago as to the poor man's breakfast table, adding sarcastically that that same breakfast table was to be turned over to the modern autocrat, the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Aldrich was also quoted. Considerable amusement was created when Mr. White read Mr. Aldrich's statement, made in 1893, that Senators were so hopelessly under the influence of the Sugar Trust that the American people were humiliated.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) protested that he thought this showing justified his word "villainy," for which he had been chided, in referring to the sugar rates.

Mr. Allison's motion, striking out the retaliatory clause in Paragraph 206, was then agreed to without opposition.

At Mr. Allison's request the proviso relating to the Hawaiian Islands was passed over.

This completed the consideration of Paragraph 206, except the Hawaiian proviso.

Mr. Allison moved to insert a new paragraph, to be known as Paragraph 206½, of which he had given notice. It is as follows:

"Paragraph 206½—That the duties on molasses, clayed, jaggery, and other sugars testing not above 87 degrees by the polariscope shall be one-tenth of 1 cent per pound less than those imposed by the preceding paragraph on corresponding tests of sugar."

The paragraph was agreed to without objection.

Paragraph 207, relating to maple sugar and maple syrup, was agreed to as reported; also Paragraph 208, relating to saccharine.

The committee amendments to Paragraph 209, relating to sugar candy and confectionery, were agreed to as reported.

This brought the Senate to the end of the sugar schedule, the Hawaiian provision being the only committee provision to go over.

The Anti-Trust Amendment.

Mr. Pettigrew desired to have his amendment relative to trusts voted on as a part of the sugar schedule.

Mr. Allison asked that it go over and be considered at a later stage of the bill.

Mr. Pettigrew said he felt like having the issue now unless overruled by the Senate.

Mr. Vest remarked that he had not supposed there was any difference among parties on the propriety of this amendment. It was time to dispose of it now, otherwise the whole sugar debate would be reopened at a later stage. The sugar subject was a source of calumny, scandal, and irritation, and there would be no peace until it was disposed of.

It was understood, Mr. Vest said, that the Republican caucus had referred the trust amendment to the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee, but no legal question was involved, and Senators should meet the issue in the Senate and at once.

The amendment was then read with a view to a vote. It covers three printed pages, and provides:

"That all articles on the dutiable list mentioned in this act shall be admitted free of duty if said articles or articles of a like character of domestic production are manufactured or their sale controlled or the price affected by a trust or combination to increase the cost of said articles to purchasers by preventing competition or otherwise."

Mr. Pettigrew said that this anti-trust policy had been a plank of the Republican Party up to the time of the St. Louis Convention, when it was left out of the platform. Whether it was purposely left out in behalf of the trusts would be disclosed by a vote of the Senate. An opportunity was at hand by this amendment to check the rule of the trust and to force it to dissolution.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) said he expected to do everything in his power to check the evil complained of. But the amendment had no place in a Tariff bill, and should be dealt with as a separate measure. He trusted such a measure would be devised.

Mr. Hoar specifically objected to that feature of the amendment which permitted three or more men to form a combination and thus force the articles handled by them on the free list. Three men in Chicago might, he said, form a combination which would wreck 10,000 woolen industries of the entire country. The effect of the amendment was to place the entire protective system at the mercy of three or four men who might combine and thus affect an entire industry.

Mr. Faulkner (West Va.) insisted that the amendment would not bear such a construction, and that the danger pointed out by Mr. Hoar could not arise under it.

Mr. Hoar insisted that the amendment was an "abomination" through and through. There was never a scheme conceived in the wildest imagination, couched in terms like this, placing the commerce of the whole country at the mercy of any three unprincipled adventurers.

The discussion became technical as to the legal effect of the amendment, Mr. Hoar and Mr. Faulkner exchanging observations.

Mr. Hoar said the amendment provided for an importers' trust. Mr. Faulkner maintained that all raw material and partly finished product would be kept on the dutiable list, as the provision of the amendment was limited to manufactured articles.

"Go Slow," Mr. Pettus Says.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) said he begged his Democratic friends to "go s ow" on this kind of amendment, tending by ill-advised action to break down all classes of commerce and manufacture. It was patterned, he said, after the Canadian law, but was wholly unsuited to the institutions of this country. He sympathized with the aim of the amendment, for we had become a government by the trusts and by money; but in striking at trusts the mistake should not be made of destroying the entire manufacturing business of the country by throwing it into the courts.

Mr. Pettus said this Tariff bill was another evidence of the power of wealth, which was fast driving the country to the commune. He was not for communism, but he warned Senators that they were plunging along a road leading to the commune.

Mr. Nelson (Minn.) pointed out what he regarded as radical defects in the Pettigrew amendment, although he supported the general principle of it. He said the amendment might result in cutting off the revenues of the Government. It also would place an entire industry, outside of any trust, subject to penalty, because some small trust was formed in that line.

Mr. Nelson said he had contemplated urging an amendment empowering the President to place an article on the free list when he found that a trust was producing it. But he realized that the President should not be subjected to this responsibility, and he had determined not to press his amendment. The Senator urged that Senators should vote down all amendments, pass the Tariff bill, and then turn their attention to some effective remedy against the trusts.

Mr. Caffery spoke for the amendment.

Mr. Lindsay ironically pointed out that it would be curious by this amendment to kill the Sugar Trust, after the bill took such care in the sugar schedule to foster the trust.

Mr. Aldrich again urged that the amendment ought to go over for the time being, and he appealed to Mr. Pettigrew to allow this to be done.

Pettigrew Replies to Criticisms.

Mr. Pettigrew answered the objections made to his amendment. He said the objections were in the nature of excuses, and the weakest of these had come from the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar.) He maintained that every objection could be met, and that he was willing to so amend this proposition as to make it an effectual remedy against trusts. He was willing to let the amendment go over until to-morrow, when he hoped it would be passed on, as he asserted that the people would not allow Senators to crawl out of the matter. In the course of his remarks Mr. Pettigrew referred to the rise in sugar stock during recent days, whereupon Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) said the sugar debate of three years ago sent up sugar stock 40 points.

"I think," exclaimed Mr. Pettigrew, "that the two debates on sugar—now and three years ago—justify the existence of a new political party."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) pointed out what he regarded as fatal defects of the amendment. He regarded the existing Sherman Anti-Trust act, re-enforced by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as the real remedy against trusts.

Mr. Allison moved to lay the Pettigrew amendment on the table.

This speedily developed something of a breeze. Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) moved an amendment perfecting the procedure under the Pettigrew amendment.

Mr. Allison had remained standing, claiming the floor. Mr. Chilton yielded the floor to Mr. Faulkner, who declared that the purpose of Mr. Allison's motion to table was to avoid a direct vote on the trust proposition.

Mr. Allison hotly resented this suggestion and claimed the floor. Three Senators were claiming the floor—Allison, Chilton, and Faulkner. The presiding officer, Mr. Gallinger, held that Mr. Allison was entitled to the floor. Senators asked to perfect the amendment, but Mr. Allison insisted on testing the sense of the Senate on the amendment.

Amendment Tabled.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Allison's motion to table the amendment and it was agreed to—Yeas, 35; nays, 32. The detailed vote is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio, Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Jones, (silver Rep., Nev.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.) Total, 35.

Nays—Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Lindsay, (Dem. Ky.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Pettigrew, (silver Rep., S. D.) Total, 32.

More Anti-Trust Amendments.

Immediately after the vote was declared, Mr. Pettigrew gave notice of another amendment of the same character as the one laid on the table. It is in the shape of a proviso as follows:

"That none of the increased rates of duty provided for in this act shall apply to any articles or commodities, the sale or manufacture of which is controlled by trusts in this country."

Senator Chilton of Texas also offered an anti-trust amendment as follows:

"If any manufacturer, dealer, carrier, or other person knowing that any article or articles of like character to those upon which duties are levied under this act are manufactured or their sale controlled or their price affected by a trust or combination, shall send or transmit any such articles from one State to another, such manufacturer, dealer, or carrier shall, upon conviction before any Circuit Court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment not more than three years."

Senator Pasco gave notice of an amendment, which differs from Senator Pettigrew's original amendment only in detail, principally as to the means of proceeding in court to determine the existence of a trust. One of the provisions requires the court to determine whether a trust proved to exist affects the raw material or improved article. In case the court finds an article to be the subject of a trust, the Secretary of the Interior is to make an order directing the Customs Officers to permit its admission free of duty.

Mr. Allison asked that the tobacco schedule go over and that consideration of the agricultural schedule be resumed. This was agreed to and the Senate took up the provisions as to dairy products in the agricultural schedule.

On the first paragraph, (234,) butter and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound, Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to reduce the rate to 4 cents per pound. Rejected, 29—34.

At 5 o'clock the bill was laid aside, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

Can I get you by Telephone?

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

WOODBURY'S FACIAL CREAM, FACIAL SOAP, FACIAL POWDER

TRIAL OF JOHN S. SHRIVER

Another Recusant Witness of the Sugar Investigation in Court Before Judge Bradley.

A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER MAN

Judge Dittenhoefer Moves for Dismissal on Six Grounds—Questions Not Pertinent and That Witness Should Not Have Been Compelled to Answer.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The trial of John S. Shriver, correspondent of The New York Mail and Express, the fourth of the recusant witnesses before the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee of 1894, began before Judge Bradley this morning. Of the other three witnesses similarly charged, Broker Chapman was convicted and has served a thirty-day sentence in jail, and Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, President and Secretary, respectively, of the American Sugar Refining Company, were acquitted by order of the court.

Mr. Shriver was represented by Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer of New York and Judge Jere Wilson of this city. E. J. Edwards, New York correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, whose trial will follow that of Mr. Shriver, was in the court room, as were a number of Senators and other prominent officials subpoenaed to testify in the case. Mr. Shriver was asked by the Senate committee to give detailed information regarding some dispatches sent by him to his paper, in which it was said that during an alleged conference between some officials of the Sugar Trust and certain Senators at the Arlington in March, 1894, there was lodged in the next room a certain wire manufacturer who overheard the alleged conference, and the next morning reported it to a certain Congressman, telling him that the conference he knew the Wilson bill never would pass, and that the sugar schedule of the House bill would be changed.

After considerable examination in regard to the story published by Mr. Shriver, as to how he verified the alleged facts, all of which were answered, the committee asked the name of the Congressman, which Mr. Shriver refused to give. He also refused to give the name of the wire manufacturer. He declined to give the name on the ground that it would violate confidence and involve his reputation as a newspaper man. Mr. Shriver's final answer was a refusal in these words:

"On the ground that it would degrade me—I promised not to give his name."

Jury Easily Secured.

No trouble was experienced in securing a jury. District Attorney Davis, who conducted the case of the Government, made his opening statement, concluding with the assertion that upon the pertinency of the questions to which answers were refused he was willing to rest his case. The defense reserved its opening. The District Attorney introduced the several documents introduced in the other cases with the understanding that all objections and exceptions should be considered made and noted. The small show of resistance made by the defense to the admission of the Government's proof seemed to indicate a strong belief on their part that the case would not go to the jury, but would be thrown out of court on the motion which they expected to make after the Government rested.

Senator Gray was the first witness. The first intimation of the line of defense was disclosed when during his testimony Judge Dittenhoefer made a general objection to any evidence regarding the article in The Mail and Express, which, he pointed out, was not published until two days after the resolutions of investigation were passed by the Senate. These resolutions contained no reference to the article in The Mail and Express.

It was agreed that the testimony should go in, with the general exception noted. Judge Dittenhoefer also objected to Senator Gray being asked the pertinent question asked of Mr. Shriver and not answered, but which question was not in the indictment. Judge Dittenhoefer said he proposed to show that the defendant did not refuse to answer the questions in the indictment.

Mr. Gray's examination was extended, but covered practically the same ground as was covered in the other cases. Judge Dittenhoefer asked Senator Gray if one Senator (Mr. Quay) had not admitted that he had speculated in Sugar stock.

Prosecution Gains a Point.

"I object," shouted District Attorney Davis. Judge Dittenhoefer argued that there could have been no purpose in asking a newspaper man who his informant was when the committee could examine the Senators themselves. Judge Bradley sustained the objection. The questions of the defense in cross-examination were an attempt to show that Mr. Shriver at his first examination only declined "for the present" to answer certain questions, and when recalled declined to answer another and totally different question, which latter question was not in the indictment. Senator Gray read from the record to show that on the second day he, as Chairman of the committee, said to Mr. Shriver that the committee now "renewed" the question which he (Mr. Shriver) refused the day before to answer.

Senators Lindsay and Davis, who were members of the sugar investigating committee, testified as to the examination of Mr. Shriver. Judge Dittenhoefer asked Senator Davis if the committee did not afterward obtain the name of the Congressman (Mr. Cadmus of New Jersey) and of the wire manufacturer, (W. B. Gaston of Wilkesbarre, Penn.) District Attorney Davis objected, and the objection was sustained. The clerk of Senator Gray's committee, Charles S. McFee, was called to testify to the subpoena of Mr. Shriver.

"You have been Judge Advocate of New Jersey?" inquired District Attorney Davis, smiling.

"Judge Advocate General of the New Jersey militia," corrected Mr. McFee with mock gravity.

"Now, General—" began District Attorney Davis.

"Judge, if you please," interrupted Mr. McFee.

At the conclusion of Mr. McFee's testimony the court took a recess for half an hour.

After the recess B. F. Layton, Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, who served the subpoena on Mr. Shriver, and Mr. Boswell, one of the committee's stenographers, were next examined.

Motion for Dismissal.

At 2 o'clock the Government rested its case, and Judge Dittenhoefer moved the Court to instruct the jury to dismiss the case, on the following grounds:

1. The committee had no authority or jurisdiction to interrogate the defendant concerning the article published in The Mail and Express.

2. There being no jurisdiction in said committee to investigate concerning so much of said article as is contained in said extract, the question put to the defendant was not "pertinent to the question under inquiry" before said committee.

3. The defendant was not directed or required to answer the question.

4. The defendant did not decline or refuse to answer the question set forth in the indictment.

5. The defendant was not called upon to answer the question he is charged in the indictment with having refused to answer.

6. The defendant was privileged not to disclose the name of his informant. On this last point counsel argued as follows:

"Mr. Shriver was a newspaper man, and in that capacity the information was given to him by the Congressman. In modern society, and more especially of our own country, newspapers have been for a long time performing the duty of investigating and detecting wrongs and crimes against the State and society, leading often to their punishment. The Court will take judicial notice of the fact that many of the most flagrant crimes affecting the welfare of society have been exposed and brought to punishment through the agency of the newspaper. That agency will be rendered useless if the newspaper can be compelled to disclose the sources of its information. To bring about the discovery of crime, the law permits information to be given to the Government, and will not compel the name of the person giving the information to be revealed.

The Newspaper a Detector of Crime.

"The reason for the rule is that, if the giving of such information can be compelled, it would tend to prevent the discovery of crime, would interfere with the administration of justice, and therefore would be against public policy. As the newspaper is a most potential instrumentality in the detection of crime and the correction of wrongs, the same rule should be applied for the same reasons. If the name of the informant can be coerced, it would inevitably follow that this most effective aid in the discovery of crime could not be made use of."

Greenleaf on Evidence was then quoted as follows:

"There is a rule which has universally obtained great importance to the public for the detection of crimes; that those persons which are the channel by means of which that detection is made should not be unnecessarily disclosed."

Hegeman on Privileged Communications was quoted at length in support of the proposition that the editor and the newspaper should be privileged as regards confidential communications, and then counsel closed with this last observation:

"The name of the informant is unnecessary for a party who is injured by any false publication, as against the newspaper he has both a civil remedy for damages and criminal prosecution for libel."

Judge Dittenhoefer had not concluded his argument on the motion to order an acquittal when the court adjourned for the day.

TURKEY ACCEPTS DR. ANGELL.

Minister Terrell Starts for Home on Learning of the Sultan's Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A cablegram received at the State Department from the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople this afternoon states that the Sultan has issued an firade announcing the acceptance of Dr. Angell as Minister from the United States.

The action of the Porte was very welcome at the State Department, and the news will be communicated at once to Dr. Angell at his home in Ann Arbor, Mich. Early in the day Moustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister, came to the State Department. He had just returned from New York, and announced with some disappointment that he had failed to receive any word from his Government respecting the acceptance of Dr. Angell, and it was feared that the matter was being treated by the slow process of the mails. However, the later news coming to the department shows that the way is clear for Dr. Angell's reception.

Minister Terrell Starts for Home.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—Mr. Terrell, the retiring American Minister, started for Athens to-day en route for the United States. Representatives of all the foreign Legations and Consulates, as well as of the American colony, paid Mr. Terrell complimentary visits at the Embassy, and much regret was expressed at his withdrawal. The retiring Minister had been accorded a personal audience with the Sultan.

OFFICES IN ALASKA FILLED.

John G. Brady Nominated for Governor—Two New Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Governor of the District of Alaska—JOHN G. BRADY of Alaska.

Commissioners in and for the District of Alaska—CALDWELL W. TUTTLE of Indiana and JOHN E. CRANE of Illinois.

Navy—Second Lieut. GEORGE RICHARDS, United States Marine Corps, to be First Lieutenant.

Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Applications for appointment to office under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: E. L. Brice and J. H. Hunter of Washington, D. C., Deputy Auditors; A. P. Hinman, Surveyor of Customs at New York; G. E. Ranous, George Andrews, and Frederic Gross, Assistant Appraisers at New York.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: Corfu, John Lincoln; Holland, Horace Selleck; Honeoye, T. R. Reed; Hopewood Junction, A. S. Tallman; Kirkwood, W. H. Roberts; Salt Point, W. G. Lary; Saranac, H. J. Bull.

SPOONER'S PLAN REJECTED.

Republican Caucus Opposed to His Amendment as to Sugar.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Republican caucus last night determined not to incorporate in the Tariff bill the amendment proposed by Senator Spooner to postpone the time when certain features of the sugar schedule should go into effect until six months after the passage of the bill. The purpose of the amendment was to compel the Sugar Trust to dispose of the surplus sugar that has been imported pending the consideration of the Tariff bill at a rate which would not allow it a great profit.

The position taken by a large majority of the Republican Senators was that it would be impracticable to have various portions of the bill go into effect at different times. If the action was taken on sugar it would have to be taken on wool and other items.

The argument was advanced that in changing tariffs no provision could be made against the advantage taken by buyers of foreign goods. It a tariff was to be reduced, importations would be held back, and if a tariff was to be raised importations would be rushed in. This was not only true of sugar, but of all other goods, and the caucus decided that there was no way of reaching the importers, and that no single article should be selected upon which to postpone the effect of the new tariff.

The defeat of Senator Spooner's proposition was not accomplished until there had been a sharp fight. The Western men were arrayed against the East, and Senator Spooner had several sharp tilts with Senators representing States where there is a great deal of manufacturing. He said the greatest opposition to the proposed amendment was because Eastern manufacturers feared that it might be extended to wool and that they would not be able to realize the large importations of free wool which had been made in anticipation of the tariff on wool.

Mr. Spooner's motion was voted down, 18 to 12.

IMMIGRATION AND SILVER.

Tariff Amendment in Which the Two Matters Are Put Together.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator Tillman to-day gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill providing for a head tax of $100 on all immigrants into the United States.

The amendment also makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in trade or manual labor without intending to become a citizen.

These provisions are modified by a proviso to the effect that they "shall only remain in effect until silver shall be admitted to our mints for coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 on the same conditions with gold."

A Protest Against Caffery.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) with a tinge of humor, presented a petition from the Sugar Planters' Association of Louisiana "protesting against Mr. Caffery's statement that the Wilson bill gives enough protection."

Senate's Chaplin Prays for Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—In the course of the Chaplain's opening prayer in the Senate to-day he invoked God to "open the doors of well-requited toil to the unemployed and bring the long-expected prosperity to every household."

Good-Bye Dyspepsia!

Thousands of practical, discriminating housewives avoid lard, that impure and unhealthful packing-house product, and use that pure vegetable shortening, Cottolene, which eminent physicians say is destined to make dyspepsia a disease of the past.

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THE HAWAIIAN TREATY

Annexation Measure Has Not Yet Received the Formal Signatures of the Negotiators.

DELAY WILL NOT BE MATERIAL

Belief that the Senate Will Quickly Respond to the Public Demand—How the Treaty Will Come Before the House.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—It was the expectation that the Hawaiian annexation treaty would receive this afternoon the formal signatures of the negotiators, Secretary Sherman, for the United States Government, and either Minister Hatch or Lorin Thurston, as a Special Commissioner, for the Hawaiian Government. The document itself had been prepared and everything was in readiness when it was taken again to the White House for the President's final inspection and review.

Secretary Sherman remained at the department later than is his custom in order to receive the Hawaiians, but finally at 4 o'clock the attempt to secure the signature of the treaty to-day was abandoned. This may prevent the submission of the treaty to the Senate to-morrow, as was the intention of the Cabinet, but the delay in any case will not be material.

At the Cabinet meeting, in the course of the discussion of the treaty, it

EMERALD BEATS COLONIA

Varying Winds for the Contestants in the Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

NO GOOD RECORDS POSSIBLE

The Two Schooners Narrowly Avoid a Collision in Starting—The Syce's Easy Victory—Many Yachts Follow the Racers.

The Atlantic Yacht Club's regatta, which was sailed yesterday, was very interesting from a spectacular point of view, but hardly a success as a fair trial of the speed of the yachts that took part in the different contests. Luck entered largely into the races, and there was not a yacht that could be credited with having won on her merits. The schooner Emerald defeated the Colonia again, but Mr. Maxwell, when congratulated on his victory, candidly acknowledged that good fortune favored him. The Colonia was favored also in the early part of the race, but the Emerald got her good fortune near the finish, and it enabled her to take the lead and hold it until the finishing line was crossed.

The wind was responsible for this. It fairly boxed the compass, but in a manner that the yachtsmen were not familiar with. Taken as a whole, the regatta was a successful one, and the contests were thoroughly enjoyed by all who witnessed them. Ex-Commodore Newbury D. Lawton, Col. David E. Austen, and Major George W. McNulty the Regatta Committee, were congratulated by all on the result of their work.

Narrow Escape from a Collision.

When the yachts were ready to start there was a light wind from the south-southwest, and the tide was ebbing. The preparatory signal was given at 11 o'clock. The schooners began to manoeuvre for position, and then happened the only unfortunate event of the day. Both schooners were on the starboard tack heading for the line, the Colonia to windward. It looked as though both had plenty of room to fetch, but Capt. Barr, on the Colonia, shouted for room. Mr. Maxwell, who had the wheel on the Emerald, thought the other boat had all the room she required, and declined at first to give way. When only a few feet of the Colonia's bowsprit touched the Emerald's stern, and all the Emerald's backstays had to be slacked up to prevent a serious breakdown.

The Emerald went over the line first, and the Colonia 55 seconds later, flying a protest. This protest was subsequently set by the Regatta Committee, after hearing the evidence on both sides. It was a beat to windward to the southwest spit, and the yachts made short tacks in the narrow channel. When well down toward the spit, the Emerald was forced to tack, as she was getting in shoal water, and the Colonia, having the right of way, compelled Mr. Maxwell to put his boat in the wind, and so took the lead.

Squall Damages Both Boats.

The positions remained unchanged until near the finish. At the Southwest Spit the Colonia was timed at 12:22:30 and the Emerald at 12:25:35. The wind hauled a little more to the west, and it was a run to the bell buoy off the point of the Hook. Mr. Maxwell worked the ebb tide well and gained a little on this run, and at the buoy was only a minute and 15 seconds behind. When well off the Hook the wind changed again; this time coming from the east-southeast and making it a beat out to the Scotland Lightship. The Colonia got the new wind first, and made up all she had lost on the run. At the lightship the times taken were: Colonia, 1:38:50; Emerald, 1:22:50. From this point to the Sandy Hook Lightship the yachts were able to lay their course on the port tack, and they carried jibtopsails and small maintopmast staysails. The wind was fresh, and they made good time to the outer mark. The Colonia jibed around the lightship at 1:40 and the Emerald at 1:43:20, so the Emerald had made another slight gain. It was a reach back on the starboard tack.

At this time heavy clouds had gathered to the northward of the yachts, and a squall was expected. It came when they were off the point of the Hook, and for a minute looked very ugly. It rained hard, and the sharp northwest squall made the vessels heel well over. On the Colonia sail was shortened, but in getting down the jibtopsail the sheet got away, and the sail was badly torn. The Emerald fared still worse. The jib was blown out, and a small jibtopsail had to be set in its place later on. The wind was soon over, and the two schooners reached into the spit on the starboard tack. They were timed at the buoy—Colonia, 2:45:00; Emerald, 2:54:10.

Emerald Takes the Lead at Last.

The Colonia stood over to the west bank, while the Emerald tacked close around the buoy. For a short time the wind made it a beat, and then it died out, and they were both becalmed. The Emerald carried the wind the longer, and managed to get on even terms with the Colonia. A new wind soon came from the southwest, and with all light sails set they started to run home, the Colonia being in the lead, and on the starboard bow of the Emerald. Then came the Emerald's luck. She got a little slant which enabled her to forereach on the Colonia, and, quickly taking the tip

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cleveland—4:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE HAWAIIAN JOB.

If we annex the Hawaiian Islands, we shall hold them by a tainted title. In the political and legal sense the Dole Government, being in recognized control of the islands, has full authority to make a treaty of cession. But the Dole Government in its origin is a rank usurper, for which we are morally responsible. It came into being through intrigues of which our Minister was an active promoter—it overthrew the lawful Government of the islands with the aid of our armed forces and was established under their protection. We were guilty of an act of infamous and unwarrantable interference in the internal affairs of a friendly State, and of that guilt we have never purged ourselves. It is now proposed to make the stain indelible by taking advantage of our own tort to annex the country.

We do not know by what arguments the President has been won over to the side of the gang of Hawaiian plotters who have infested the capital for the last ten years. He has apparently abandoned the safe ground he took in his inaugural address, when he declared against "territorial aggression," and, unless a multitude of reports misrepresent his purpose, he will send to the Senate a treaty of annexation. Mr. McKINLEY must be held innocent and ignorant of the sordid and selfish motives that underlie the Hawaiian plot. But persons very much better informed than he is ever likely to be long ago became convinced that there is a money job at the bottom of it. The expectation of large gain is the only thing that could have kept this vicious scheme alive all these years. There is a scandal underneath, and some day it will come to light.

Meanwhile, if President McKINLEY is convinced that Hawaii ought to be annexed to the United States, we advise him, concurrently with the treaty, to send to Congress a special message recommending an appropriation of not less than $50,000,000 as a beginning for the building with all speed of numerous ships of war for our Pacific navy. The strategic importance of Hawaii is the main argument of the annexationists. If we take the islands for defense, we must hold them for defense. We should be the laughing stock of nations if we annexed Hawaii and allowed Japan or Germany or Chile to take it away from us. It will cost us dearly to protect this mongrel territory 2,000 miles away, but if we are "going in" for a policy of aggrandizement, we mustn't mind the expense.

The proposition to annex Cuba would be a hundred times more sane and defensible than this Hawaiian job. Yet no sensible, disinterested American advises that step. Neither does any sensible and wholly disinterested American look with favor on the taking of Hawaii.

TARIFF SNARLS.

No doubt there is truth in the reports of thorns in the path of the tariff managers of the Republican Party.

The sugar schedule went through the Senate by so narrow a margin that if Mr. McENERY of Louisiana had stood by his party it would have required the vote of the Vice President to secure action. The sugar schedule is a vile piece of business and it may well lead to a revolt in the House, when backed by a majority from the Senate of only two, one of whom is a recreant Democrat.

The taxes on borax and the borates are another matter in which the House may determine to have a voice. They are outrageously high, and they are, as we pointed out when they were before the Senate, solely in the interest of one corporation. It is believed in California that this corporation is controlled in England, and this will stiffen the opposition in the House. This particular job was regarded as the chief consideration for the support of Senator JONES of Nevada, and his connection with it will be very distasteful to the House leaders. Then there is still pending and unsettled the disposition of the Hawaiian treaty, as to which the party is divided.

But we do not expect to see the essential character of the Senate bill seriously changed. The features in which it is worse than the House bill we expect to see retained, with the possible exception of the sugar duties. But even if the new favors given to the Trust by Mr. ALDRICH be withdrawn again, the tariff is bound to give the Trust more than it secured by the corruption of the Senate and the bulldozing of the House in 1894. The whole tariff scheme is a mixture of folly and rottenness from the first section to the last. Nor will it produce revenue enough to meet the extravagant appropriations. From whatever point of view, it is a wretched fiasco, and a perfectly needless affliction for the country.

Nevertheless it is bound to go through, and we repeat what we have declared from the first, that the sooner it is out of the way and the business men of the country know what they must meet, the better.

THE NEGRO AT ANNAPOLIS.

There can be no doubt that Congressman WHITE of Chicago looks upon himself as a friend of the colored race in this country. He appointed JOHN W. SMITH, a colored youth, a cadet at Annapolis, and the candidate failed to pass the examination. It is not denied that the prospect of having a colored associate stirred up considerable feeling among the embryo naval officers at the academy. Opposition to his admission certainly was displayed. But there does not appear to be any ground for supposing that this sentiment had any influence with the Board of Examiners. On the other hand, it is altogether likely that young SMITH received fair treatment, and was submitted, as the officers of the academy assert, to the same examination as other candidates. He failed to pass, and the most graceful course would have been for him to retire and for Congressman WHITE to have appointed some one else.

But the Congressman has reappointed SMITH, and the young colored man will report for re-examination in September, when, by virtue of the "cramming" system which has pushed others into Annapolis, he may succeed in entering. But if he fails again, he will be again appointed, for the Chicago Representative declares that he will continue to appoint SMITH as long as he remains in Congress, and that he means to "see fair play" for the youth. Congressman WHITE'S idea of fair play is, to say the least, unique. He seems to think fair play for SMITH means admission to the Naval Academy, whether he is competent to pass the examination or not. He apparently believes, not that the young man ought not to be rejected on account of his color, but that he ought, on the contrary, to be accepted because of it. In plain words, he means to procure discrimination in favor of the negro by stirring up a popular belief that his candidate is unfairly treated, and by compelling the examiners to yield to a misguided public opinion and let the boy slip through.

If that is not what he means, his words are misleading. A properly prepared candidate for Annapolis cannot be kept out of that institution on account of his color any more than one can be kept out of West Point, and negroes have been graduated from the Military Academy several times. Congressman WHITE'S policy in this matter is a mistaken one. If SMITH can pass the examination, he will be admitted; otherwise he will not. The public opinion which Mr. WHITE will stir up will be of a different nature from that which he expects. It will not be in favor of his candidate, but against him. It will not help the negro in any way, but may injure him.

No intelligent person will look with favor upon a candidate for admission to Annapolis who has so little self-respect that he is willing to be forced into the institution in spite of his probable unfitness for the place. The negro never gains anything in the esteem of the country at large by endeavoring to force himself where he is not wanted. Sensible negroes recognize this fact, and SMITH will do well to follow their example.

BARNATO.

A thousand obvious things to say about the life and death of BARNEY BARNATO suggest themselves. The temptation to moralize over the shocking end of his career is strong, of course, and there will be much more of moralizing than of explanation in the countless obituary notices inspired by the singularity, audacity, and picturesqueness of his life. In fact, the man cannot be explained. According to all accounts, he was hopelessly vulgar, sordid, vain, and ignorant. He took on no polish from rubbing against the "nobility and gentry," and that this was not due to any innate strength of character or excessive "individuality" (such as might cause him intentionally to resist refining influences) was shown in his strenuous endeavors to get a foothold in fine London society and to be of it.

He tried to get into many clubs of the "swagger" kind; he occupied a mansion so expensive to dwell in that its titled owner had deserted it, and a splendid palace building for him is still unfinished. Surely his desire was so to carry himself before the world as to seem to belong to these surroundings, and it is likely that he scarcely realized his social deficiencies.

His was clearly a crude and undeveloped nature, and the quality of "adaptiveness," which, under certain conditions, and variously combined with other attributes, will produce a Napoleon or a Lincoln, was not in his composition at all. Shrewdness, tenacity of purpose, and that often boasted "knowledge of human nature," which is merely a quick perception of human faults and weaknesses, are very common in all walks of life, yet they are almost the only traits one can discover to account for BARNATO'S accumulation of a fortune the magnitude of which would have astonished NERO'S thrifty Prime Minister and the inventors of the fabulous Arabian tales. Of course, they do not explain his wonderful success; and to attribute his good fortune to luck is simply to give up trying to account for it, which is the simplest thing to do, for, as we have said, such men are not to be accounted for.

He had been a street peddler in Whitechapel, a "marker" in a low billiard hall, and a fair-ground juggler before he went, as an "assisted" immigrant, to a raw settlement, in which most men of his disposition and lack of attainments would have found the battle of life harder than in the slums of a European metropolis. Men were wanted there for mining, road building, stone quarrying, and farming. BARNATO had no skill in these things, and no mind to try them. He taught the knack of boxing, sold intoxicating liquors, and was the impresario of flash song and dance. His fortune was begun in some questionable transactions in diamonds. It was developed by audacious gambling. Some of his financiering was as bold as JOHN LAW'S, but he resembled LAW, who was a man of genius, a gentleman, and a scholar, in no other particular. BARNATO was more like our own JAMES FISK, Jr., but some of FISK'S schemes had a breadth of purpose and an imaginative quality quite foreign in those of BARNATO, who has been very aptly described as a magnified "Coal-Oil Johnny." He was, to the very end, vulgar and "flash," a splendid Ikey Solomons from the ghetto, but his annual income was once said to be many millions.

The present condition of his fortune is not known. Of course a slump in "Barnatoes" in the European stock market was inevitable as a result of his death. But the cause of his suicide was, probably, nervous exhaustion, following a life of excesses and a prodigious mental strain. The man is believed to have had no connection with CECIL RHODES'S big schemes of empire. He had hardly any comprehension of the kind of ambition that has made RHODES famous or infamous, according to the point of view.

THE EXPERTS AND THE PARKS.

The city is showing a very wholesome disposition to take expert advice upon subjects upon which its own officers are not "charged with knowledge" of the expert kind. The Board of Estimate has shown its intention not to repeat, in the new Hall of Records, so grievous an architectural blunder as the Criminal Courts Building. There was really no danger that the architect it had provisionally chosen would inflict another atrocity upon the city. But it was nevertheless a very proper precaution to take expert advice, and the favorable report the board yesterday received fully justified them in making the provisional appointment final and in arranging to push the execution of the plans.

The Park Commissioners have shown a like spirit in what was a much more difficult question. The Trustees of the Botanical Garden are men of culture as well as of public spirit, and in preparing their plans for housing that institution in Bronx Park they had taken expert advice of various kinds. But they had omitted to take the advice of an expert in parkmaking. The architect had very naturally had in mind the effect of his architecture exclusively, the botanist the most favorable "exposures" for the plants, and so forth. The standing of the experts and of the Trustees may very well have been accepted as guarantees of the care and skill with which each one of these things had been looked out for in the plans, and yet the Park Commissioners have felt that they had no authoritative assurance upon the very point upon which, as Park Commissioners, they had a special responsibility. It was their business to see that Bronx Park not only took no detriment from the Botanical Garden, but that the attractiveness of the park as a park should, if possible, be enhanced by the attractions of the garden. Neither the plans nor the special weight in this department of the professional advisers of the Trustees gave them this assurance. They accordingly sought the advice of landscape architects and invited the judgment of a special committee including Mr. J. C. OLMSTED, the son and partner of FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Mr. CHARLES S. SARGENT, and Mr. PARSONS, the Superintendent of Parks.

No committee could have been formed which would speak with more authority upon the very point about which the Park Commissioners were in doubt. It turns out from the report that the Commissioners were not only wise in taking advice, but that they would have been culpable if they had omitted to take it. For the report condemns the adopted plans for not taking suitable account of the primary purpose of the park and for the indiscriminate combination with rural scenery of formal and pretentious architecture. Perhaps inexpert readers would not be able to follow their argument, but every intelligent reader will be able to understand their illustration. This is the contrast at the Chicago Fair between the formality and symmetry of the Court of Honor and the wildness and irregularity of the lagoons. Each made the other more effective by contrast, and a like contrast is what they urge between the buildings of the Botanical Garden and the rural scenery of Bronx Park. There is, as they say, a "great opportunity" here. When they add that if the present plans are adopted that great opportunity will be lost, they impose upon the Park Commissioners the necessity of rejecting those plans. The delay occasioned by preparing new plans to meet the views of the parkmakers may be vexatious to the Trustees of the Botanical Garden. But they will doubtless come to agree that the time thus "wasted" is in fact put to extremely good use.

OUR DEFAULT.

The Sun takes issue with THE TIMES'S statement that it is unfortunate that Mr. FOSTER'S mission should be prejudiced in the minds of Englishmen on account of our "failure to make provision for the payment of so much of the award of the Paris tribunal as went against us." The Sun objects to this statement, which it describes as "an often proved falsehood," upon the ground that "the Paris convention did not make any money award against us."

That is true but irrelevant. The Paris tribunal simply established our liability for seizures which it decided to have been unwarrantable, and left it to the two Governments to decide the amount of the liability. That was decided by our offer to pay a lump sum of $425,000. In accepting this offer, Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE wrote that the British Government did so, although the amount was less than it might hope to recover by urging the individual claims, because the offer was accompanied with an "assurance of prompt payment." Such payment has not been made, and after this lapse of time our "assurance of prompt payment" cannot now be made good.

It is this "failure to make provision for the payment of so much of the award of the Paris tribunal as went against us" that has given some color of excuse for the refusal of the British Government to entertain our further propositions for the protection of the seals. It is merely quibbling to pretend that we have not been in default respecting the enforcement of the Paris award.

THE STECKLERS.

We have not heard much of the Steckler organization since it was "recognized" in the distribution of offices by Mayor STRONG in the early part of his term. The Mayor knows more now, and he must look back upon his recognition of the Stecklers and their alleged "vote" with amusement not unmingled with chagrin. It is true that his recent efforts to placate HARBURGER, since HARBURGER was legislated out of office, do not show a just sense of the absurdity of the Stecklers and of his own early efforts to conciliate them. But that is a matter which the Mayor must settle with his own senses of humor and public duty.

It was a great day for the Stecklers, all the same, when they were recognized in the person of HARBURGER. It has kept them in politics for three years, and now they are preparing to demand some more recognition from the next Mayor, expecting, apparently, to find him as green and pliable as they found Mayor STRONG in the salad days of his Mayoralty. To put themselves in evidence, they have as the first step hired a hall, and have managed to assemble in it 100 persons, that is to say, many more than a reasonably conservative estimate of the entire "Steckler vote." They were a queer lot. There was "ex-Senator CREAMER"—"TOM," no less—whose life had been bounteously lengthened out that he might behold this day. There also was "ALEXANDER BREMER of the Musical Union," who seems to involve the promise and potency of a large anti-Raines vote. But there is a strong presumption that his union, instead of following him blindly, or deafly, will discipline him sharply, and admonish him to restrict himself to his regular business of blacklisting managers who do not pay up, and of heading off the newly landed alien, instead of trying to commit the union to Steckler politics.

All this is a joke. But the actual proceedings of the meeting were much past a joke. For it unanimously adopted a resolution, nominating, or at least "indorsing and recommending," ANDREW H. GREEN for Mayor. This is a public offense. Mr. GREEN is one of the most eminent and useful citizens of New York, and he is without dispute "the father of Greater New York." If he were ten years younger, he would be without doubt a very formidable candidate and a perfectly proper subject for a serious nomination. It is really an offense against public decency that the name of a man so honored should be used in a nomination which is not in the least serious, in order that at the proper time it may be withdrawn in the interest of harmony, and the Steckler organization found a claim for recognition upon the withdrawal. There are some citizens who have earned their exemption from the invidious nominations of comic politics, and Mr. GREEN is one of them.

The Queen and all the other royal personages who will be in the procession on Diamond Jubilee Day in London may now dismiss all the fears they may have entertained. No Anarchists will throw bombs at them. It is extremely doubtful, to be sure, if the latter-day Anarchists ever throw bombs. Some students of their methods have been led to believe that they leave that sort of perilous work entirely to lunatics and irresponsible, unattached fanatics, who may be influenced by anarchistic proclamations of doctrine but are not initiated in any of the various orders of King killers and Government destroyers. No doubt the recent attempts to take the lives of King HUMBERT and President FAURE were made by such as these. But when habitual and practiced Anarchists like LOUISE MICHEL and her cronies publish threats to do something in the line of blowing up their anointed fellow-beings on a certain day, you may be sure that the threats will not be fulfilled. Bomb throwing and King killing are never advertised beforehand.

Cardinal GIBBONS is not likely to heed the criticism of the ultra-conservative element in his Church of his noble recognition of the utility of "the higher education of women." The foundation in connection with the Catholic University in Washington of the new college for women, in which their educational advantages in all branches will equal those of men, is quite in keeping with the enlightened and progressive course of that distinguished prelate. Trinity College, as it will be called, will be under the control of the Sisters of Notre Dame, but the plane of the studies will be much higher than that at any of the convent schools. In fact, it will be the first Catholic college for women in this country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who pay attention to the varying usage of words have noted within the past few weeks an inclination to substitute "former" for the prefix "ex." All of a sudden a vast number of writers have taken to "former President," "former Senator," "former Governor," and the like, while only a few have had the strength of mind to cling to "ex-President," "ex-Senator," and "ex-Governor." Of course, there is no particular harm in the change, but the fact remains that there isn't the shadow of an excuse for it in the etymology of the two words, and that the shorter of them is vastly more accurate as well.

—There is not so much reason now as formerly for complaint about the illegibility of postmarks, for in all the larger offices hand stamps have given place to machines that produce beautifully clear impressions. Letters still arrive frequently, however, that bear only meaningless smudges instead of a place name and date, while a much greater number reach their designations marked in such a way that only by the exercise of great ingenuity and the waste of occasionally valuable time can the place and day of mailing be deciphered. And it is always the letter about which some question arises that fails to carry the desired information. The depravity of inanimate objects takes good care to illustrate itself in every such instance, and the result is innumerable trials of patience and temper. It is pleasing to learn, therefore, that the new First Assistant Postmaster General announces the determination of reforming the whole system of making these useful, or potentially useful, marks, and that the little offices must do as good work in this respect as the big ones. "Legible postmarking," he says in a recent letter of instructions, "is of the greatest importance to the public as evidence before the courts, in business transactions conducted through the mails, and in fixing responsibility when mail matter has been improperly handled by Postmasters and other postal employes. The frequency of complaints in regard to defective postmarking makes it necessary for the department to adopt severe measures to remedy the trouble. Much of the postmarking, especially that at the smaller offices, is a reflection upon the Postal Service. The figures of the stamp must be carefully adjusted at the beginning of each day, and then a clear impression must be made in a book especially kept for the purpose, so as to afford evidence of the discharge of this important duty." It might be of assistance in the accomplishment of this small but important reform if everybody who receives an illegibly postmarked letter would make a complaint to the proper bureau of the Post Office Department.

—It is easy enough to understand why the authorities of Germany prefer that emigrants from that country should go to lands where they will not assimilate with the people or establish permanent homes, but it is hard to see why the emigrants themselves should allow that preference to guide their steps. In neither Africa nor South America can Germans expect so warm a welcome as they get here from people of the same blood as themselves, and certainly the rewards of their industry there are not so certain or so great.

—For what is the first time, so far as can be remembered, charges of cowardice and consequent refusal to do their duty are brought against members of the United States Life Saving Service. These acusations have been whispered about ever since the four-masted schooner C. B. Orcutt went ashore near Chatham, Mass., and now the owner of the vessel, after a personal investigation of all the circumstances, says openly and definitely that the eight lives lost when the Orcutt grounded could have all been saved if the men of the Chatham and Orleans stations had not preferred remaining in their quarters to trying conclusions with the storm. The schooner struck the beach at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Two chance witnesses of the disaster carried word of it to the Orleans station about 6 o'clock that evening, and telephoned to the other station at the same time, but at neither was any attempt even to reach the scene made until the next morning. On arriving, they found that the vessel's masts had gone by the board on account of the severe pounding to which she had been exposed for hours, and the crew, which had taken refuge in the rigging, perished miserably. The only excuse the life savers have made is the assertion that the sailors were dead before the masts fell, and that it would have been useless to attempt a rescue, but both of these statements are denied by crowds of people who watched the wreck for a long time before the end came. It is only fair to state, however, that an assistant Inspector of the life-saving district some time ago investigated the affair, and in a published report stated that the vessel was far outside of human aid. According to other opinions, if the men of the Chatham station had responded at once to the call for help, or if those of the Orleans station had properly patrolled their section of the beach, the crew of the Orcutt would have been taken ashore two hours after she was first seen.

PERSONAL.

—That will be a most interesting meeting in the World of Shades when BARNEY BARNATO is introduced to JOHN LAW. For 168 years the easy pre-eminence of the latter financier in his own department has been acknowledged by all the ghosts, and now he must take subordinate rank! There is something pathetic in this, for LAW, besides being an entirely well-intentioned person, was a polished gentleman, with the manners befitting an associate of Kings.

—Stories that illustrate the human-ness of Queen VICTORIA are printed in—and perhaps manufactured by—the London papers in great numbers, nowadays, and some of them, from the almost irresistible inclination to think of a Queen as unlike ordinary mortals in other respects than the occasional wearing of a crown, take on a semblance of remarkableness that, on ultimate analysis, is rather hard to explain. For instance, a feeling of real delight spread through England a few weeks ago when it was stated, on what seemed to be good authority, that once the Queen publicly boxed the ears of a grandson of hers because, while taking part with her in a public procession, he failed to bow to the cheering multitudes as often as she thought the occasion demanded. This anecdote has recalled another of the same kind, said to have been told the other day by an unnamed Admiral who was showing a guest over one of the royal yachts at Portsmouth. "Here," he said, opening the door of the Queen's cabin, "is where her Majesty once found a middy trying on her bonnet before the looking glass, and she gave him a box on the ear so vigorous that some of us who were standing on the quarterdeck heard it plainly." The visitor expressed his satisfaction that the lad escaped so lightly after committing an offense that might have had serious consequences for him, but the Admiral said, "Oh, he didn't get off with the smack. He was sent home next day, and his people received a hint to take his name off the books at once. It was a pity, for he was a jolly little fellow and didn't mean any harm." A pity, indeed! Some folks, irreverent democrats not used to the ways of monarchs, might call it a bit of particularly petty tyranny.

—Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL'S sudden reappearance out of the sulky obscurity into which he retired after the Presidential election, suggests that the silverites are carrying a second as well as a first mortgage. If the Maine man really has such a hold on them, he is just the person to demand payment and get it. His experience in getting his money's worth from those most irresponsible of beings, the sailors, will stand him in good stead when the time comes to foreclose on Mr. BRYAN'S followers.

—Cardinal VAUGHAN has written a letter in regard to the Paris fire that contains passages which the English public, for some reason or other, views slightly askance. "From the days of St. AUGUSTINE," says the Cardinal, "and even from the days of St. GERMAIN, whom a Pope sent from Gaul to Britain, down to the present day, the Church of France has been a most friendly sister to the Church in England. In days past she rendered innumerable services of hospitality to Archbishops of Canterbury—St. ANSELM, St. THOMAS, and St. EDMUND—and to English priests and laymen, exiled from England through cruelty and persecution. With what kindness were our forefathers received 300 years ago, when they fled to France for an education which was denied to them in England! It was chiefly the Douai priests who kept the embers of our faith aglow in England during the dark night of our persecution. At the end of last century and in the beginning of this, with what edifying piety, and with what noble ecclesiastical spirit, did not the emigrés come over to us, to sow the seeds of faith and charity that have long since produced, and that still continue to yield, rich spiritual harvests which are most precious in the sight of GOD! That great Apostolic French work, 'The Propagation of the Faith,' which for many years aided us with generous annual gifts at a time when our material resources were at the lowest ebb, and while our pressing wants were ever rising like a tide, is another tie binding the Church in England to the Church in France." Then, considering recent revelations, there is a queer sound now to these declarations: "The terrible disaster of the 4th of May, which sent so many devotedly generous souls into eternity, and has plunged so many of the élite of Catholic France into mourning, is more than an ordinary calamity. It is associated with all that is noblest and most disinterested in the great charities of France—France, which may truly be called the land of active and organized charities. It is as if GOD had proved the pure gold and silver of charity in the furnace of suffering."

CURRENT NOTES.

Citizens of Pittsburg, Penn., expect at least $6,000,000 to be spent in building operations in that city this year, for business houses, working establishments, and dwellings.

* * *

Judge Emory Speer, who is a favorite orator in Georgia, is to deliver a regular old-fashioned Fourth of July speech in Augusta, that State, on Independence Day. All the people are looking forward to it with pleasurable anticipation.

* * *

George R. Peck has been selected to deliver the principal address at the unveiling of the John A. Logan Monument in Chicago July 22, and The Chicago Post greets the choice as being that of perhaps the foremost orator in America to-day.

* * *

The Hartford Times tells of an imitative robin that secluded himself early in March in a ravine near South Windsor, Conn., where whippoorwills abound, and kept repeating all through the month the whippoorwill's call or cry.

* * *

The venerable Episcopal Bishop William Stevens Perry of Iowa now finds the burden of visiting the whole of his diocese, which includes all the State, too great for his strength, and it is proposed to give him an assistant in the work. He offers to surrender $1,000 of his salary to a coadjutor Bishop. The episcopal seat of the new Bishop, for it is thought a new one will surely be added, is attracting earnest attention in the diocese, Council Bluffs, apparently, being most favored.

OLD HICKORY'S VIGOROUS WORDS

Texas Must and Will Be Ours, He Wrote a Friend.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Some time since, The Gazette learned that an old gentleman named Wagner, living on a little farm up in Crawford County, was the possessor of an original letter from Gen. Andrew Jackson, written in the plain, vigorous style for which "Old Hickory" was famous. The Gazette wrote the Hon. Samuel R. Chew of Van Buren, commissioning him to secure for publication a copy of this letter. Mr. Chew arrived in Little Rock a few days ago, bringing with him the priceless original letter—a gem—and also a very interesting letter from Mark Wagner, Sr., eighty-one years of age, the owner of Gen. Jackson's letter, which was written to Mr. Wagner's uncle and his (Wagner's) wife's father.

The letter is directed to Capt. William Russell, Sr., Pleasant Hill Post Office, Franklin County, Arkansas, and indorsed "Frie. Andrew Jackson." The postmark is Nashville, Tenn., July 11, and the letter is as follows:

HERMITAGE, Te., July 8th, 1844.

Capt. Wm. Russell, Sen.:

My Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of last June, and I am truly happy to know that you and your amiable wife are still in the land of the living, surrounded by your dear children.

I can assure you that I have not forgotten you nor the Beans; they were amongst my first acquaintances in Tennessee—amongst my first compatriots in arms and in the field, from whom I always, and on the most trying occasions, received the most prompt and efficient aid. No, my dear sir, I have not forgotten you, and as long as my faculty of recollection remains I cannot forget the Russells and the Beans. My memory for your father and his noble deeds in war is as fresh as it was when he was so gallantly leading on his company to battle and to victory. I never can forget him or your gallant brother, who was wounded in the battle of Tallahatchy, and died of his wound, and the arduous and long and gallant service of your father throughout the whole war. It would give me great pleasure to see you at the Hermitage.

I am greatly debilitated—reduced to a skeleton, with constant cough and pain in my left side, with, lately, great shortness of breath. I can scarcely wield my pen. But delighted to hear from you and your numerous family I have summoned up resolution to attempt it.

It is true we have been cursed with whigery in Tennessee for several years—led into it by two of the most arch hypocrites—Bell and E. H. Foster—the world was ever cursed with. But since the Democratic convention at Baltimore nominated Polk for president, and Dallas for vice, the Democracy is reunited—gathering strength from the whigs, who are abandoning Clay daily, and next November will bury whigery in Tennessee, and over the whole United States; and federal whigery will be buried, I trust forever.

The exciting question, between the Democrats, and Federal Whigs and Abolitionists, is the annexation of Texas. The Democrats viewing it as absolutely necessary to annex Texas to the United States, to shut out all British and foreign influence from tampering with the Indians on our western frontier, and with our slaves in the south and west. Clay with his federal whigs and abolitionists are for shutting the door against annexation of Texas, fearful of offending England, and Clay to get the abolition votes—notwithstanding Texas is all-important to our national defense and safety. How humiliating to every true American; the idea of America, a great and independent nation, as we are, to be overawed by the dictates of England. But Texas must and will be ours. I think Polk and Dallas will get 20 out of the 26 states. I must close—with the request that you tender my kindest wishes to your amiable wife, and all your dear children, and all the Beans, and to you and them, long lives and a happy immortality, when I hope to meet you. Your friend sincerely,

ANDREW JACKSON.

What Is the Condition of Cuba?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, Dr. Danforth, a passenger from Havana, who has been acting as physician to the so-called "President of the Cuban Republic," is reported as placing the number of the insurgents now in arms at about 30,000.

This estimate differs considerably from that of another gentleman lately come from Havana, the Marquis de Rabell, the leader of the Reformist Party in Cuba, and tolerably well acquainted, it is to be presumed, with the state of affairs in the island. Señor Rabell estimated the number of the insurgents, in a conversation which I had with him not many days since, at some hundreds.

It is true, indeed, that Dr. Danforth's facilities for arriving at a correct estimate of the number of the insurgents would naturally be greater than those of any one inside the Spanish lines, in the neighborhood of which, as we know, they are not very willing to show themselves. And it is unhappily true, also, that even some hundreds of men, animated by the desire to destroy, and expert in eluding pursuit, can do a great deal of harm, no matter how large the force brought against them.

But there is another point also on which Señor Rabell's views differ materially from those of Dr. Danforth—the business outlook in the island, and on this point his means of information must be conceded to be exact, for Señor Rabell is an industrial, as well as a political, leader in Cuba. According to his account, confidence is being restored in business circles; the industrial activity of the island is returning to its natural channels, and the sugar and tobacco crops will be this year, he estimates, the one double, the other treble the crops of last year. A FRIEND OF CUBA.

New York, June 14, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Inherited.

"What a coarse hand that Mrs. Bullion writes."

"Yes, her father used to letter packing cases."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Impediments to Happiness.

Fudd—There is no such thing as perfect happiness in this world.

Dudd—For instance?

Fudd—My income increases so rapidly that it is almost impossible for me to find avenues for its investment.—Boston Transcript.

An Obdurate Boniface.

"Seven dollars for a room and breakfast! That is awfully steep; awfully high," said the victim.

"Yes," admitted the Summer landlord, "it is so high and steep that I don't see how I can come down."—Indianapolis Journal.

Prompt Relief.

"I loaned some money to Slickly," groaned the patient, "and I'm in doubt whether he will ever repay it. That's what made me ill."

"I can relieve you of all doubt at once," said the kind old doctor; "you will never get a cent of it."—Boston Post.

WHEN THE CROPS ARE LAID BY.

Dar's er heap ob pleashure waitin',
W'en yore craps am all laid by,
Wid de frien'ly sun er smilin'
Down erpon dem from de sky;
While dem sassy breezes skippin
In 'n out ermong de cawn,
Sot dere tossled topknots bobbin',
Sayin' "How-de" ter de mawn.
Soul 'n body tiahed out wukin',
Light out fur er res'in' place,
Den yo' 'lows de big camp meetin'
Am er likely means ob grace!

W'en de punkins peek out blushin'
From dere green leabs as yo' pass,
While gay buttahflies come chasin'
One anudder frew de grass,
Daddy Locus' chunes him fiddle,
Scrapin' at hit day 'n night,
Dandy Junebug plays de snare drum
In de sunshine hot 'n bright,
Cross ole Bullfrog blows him trombone
Skeetah thrums de jewsharp shrill,
Hit's shore time ter hole camp meetin'
In de woodlan' cool 'n still.

Den de preachahs 'n de sinnahs,
Wid er sprinklin' scurce ob saints,
Gadder in de Lawd's free temple,
Fur ter praise ur make complaints.
Dar yo' heahs dem ole-time hymn chunes
Dat yore mammy ust ter sing,
While she sont de cradle rockin'
Back 'n furward wid er fling.
Oberhead de yarbs 'n peppahs,
Frum de smoky raftahs hung,
While de fiah cut sassy capahs
Wid her shadder while she sung.

Mighty 'structive am de preachin',
Big wuds flyin' lef' 'n right,
Seekin' sins yo fought wuz hidden
Nice 'n keerful outen sight.
Showin' up wid heab'nly sarchlight,
Tell yo' feels dat mean 'n pore,
Jes' er low down, orn'ry sinnah,
Sneakin' somehow frew de floor.
While yore mis'ble soul am huntin'
Vainly fur er hidin' place
Yo' shore 'lows dat big camp meetin'
Am er pow'rful means ob grace.

An' yo'll see some curus doin's
Ef dat anxious seat yo' watch,
Dat ole Satan am shore waitin',
Some pore strugglin' soul ter cotch.
Den de glory-pow'r descendin'
Quick dat mighty conflic' wins,
While de berry trees seem shakin'
W'en de shoutin' onct begins.
Peahs jes like de doah ob heaben,
Swingin' open, leabs yo' see
Whar de Great White Frone am gleamin'
An' His "many manshuns" be.

W'en de sermonizin's ober,
An' de torches burnin' dim,
While de night wind's tendah silence
Follers on de closin' hymn,
Den yo' sees God's shinin' laddah,
Stretchin' downward from above,
Span de space twixt yarth 'n heaben,
Wid dem golden rungs ob love.
An' His angels passin' upward
Fill wid glory all de place,
Ah, fur shore dat big camp meetin'
Am er bressed means ob grace!

MRS. O. B. MERRILL.
Tuscumbia, Ala.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Gen. Miles and Admiral Miller Guests of Whitelaw Reid at Dinner in London.

IRISH PARTY DISCONTENTED

A Plan to Move to Amend the House of Commons Congratulatory Address to the Queen So as to Exclude Ireland — Italian Troops Defeated.

LONDON, June 15.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who will represent the United States Army at the Queen's jubilee, and Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, who will represent the United States Navy upon the same occasion, have arrived in this city. Gen. Miles, Admiral Miller, their staffs, and Mrs. Miles were the guests at dinner this evening of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States at the jubilee.

Gen. Miles, in addition to visiting the Turkish and Greek armies, inspected the ordnance made at the Armstrong factory at Naples for the Italian, Spanish, and Argentine Governments. He also inspected the gun factories and coast defenses of Austria, Italy, and France, and was courteously received everywhere.

Gen. Miles did not find any of the Governments secretive in regard to their military equipment. He thinks Edhem Pasha is a great General, and that his troops are a fine lot of men. The Greeks, the General adds, are glad at the prospect of peace, but they are good soldiers, and the junior officers and men showed a wonderful devotion to their cause.

WILL NOT PRAY FOR THE QUEEN.

Catholics in Kansas City Decline to Take Part in a Celebration.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15.—Philip E. Burrough, British Vice Consul here, is exerting himself to promote a local celebration in honor of Queen Victoria. He has organized the Kansas City Victoria Diamond Jubilee Association, composed of subjects and ex-subjects of Great Britain, and this association has collected a substantial memorial charity fund to be distributed on Jubilee Day.

Other features of the celebration as proposed will be the offering of prayers for the Queen in some of the local churches, and a big public meeting at Fairmount Park. It was desired to secure the participation of the Catholic clergy in these exercises, and with this end in view Consul Burrough and the Rev. W. P. George of Westminster Presbyterian Church called upon Bishop Hogan and his coadjutor, Bishop Glennons, to request their participation. The Bishop declined to attend the mass meeting, and they declined to offer prayers for England's Queen in their churches. Bishop Glennon said to his interviewers:

"I shall order no prayers for England's Queen in our churches. More, I shall, if necessary, expressly prohibit such prayers in all churches in this diocese. Our people have no occasion to invoke special blessings on Queen Victoria. As a good woman we admire her; as a Queen we have no prayers to offer for her."

IRISHMEN AND THE JUBILEE.

A Plan to Amend the Commons Address of Congratulation.

DUBLIN, June 15.—A largely attended meeting of the Irish Independent League was held here to-day.

John Redmond, M. P., in the course of an impassioned speech, denounced Michael Davitt's "foolish and vindictive policy" of opposing Mr. Balfour's Irish local government scheme. Dealing with the abstention from the jubilee festivities which the recent Irish manifesto had enjoined upon Irish Members of Parliament and Irishmen generally, Mr. Redmond announced that the Irish party had determined to move in the House of Commons an amendment to the address of congratulation to Her Majesty.

The purport of the amendment, he said, would be that, while other parts of the empire were prosperous and contented, Ireland was suffering from misgovernment, depopulation, and famine, with the result that the Irish people were discontented and disaffected; and that the only remedy for this deplorable condition of things was the concession of Ireland's claims for national self-government. This announcement was received with wild cheering.

HOUSES TOTTER IN CALCUTTA.

Queen's Jubilee Salute Not to Be Fired for Fear of Shaking Them.

CALCUTTA, June 15.—Telegrams with earthquake news, the echoes of the subterranean disturbances of Saturday last, are pouring in from every station north of Madras. The Post Office at Chittagong has been swallowed up.

The heavy rains of the past two days are increasing the damage done. Some of the streets here are closed to traffic, and it is believed that the firing of the Jubilee salute must be abandoned, as the firing even of the time gun is dangerous, shaking the damaged buildings.

Thousands of poor Europeans and Eurasians are homeless, and are living in the open air.

LAURIER SPEAKS IN GLASGOW.

Canadian Premier Proud to Be a Citizen of the Empire.

GLASGOW, June 15.—The visiting Colonial Premiers were tendered a banquet to-night by the municipality. A large and distinguished company was present.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, replying to the toast, "Our Colonial Empire," said:

"Proud as I am to be a citizen of the great republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence, I value still more the privilege of being a citizen of the British Empire. To-day we are colonials; but we aspire to be more and to see removed what very disparity exists between the people of the home country and the colonial subjects of her Majesty."

Canadian Troops for the Jubilee.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—The contingent of Canadian troops to take part in the jubilee celebration arrived here to-day. The men were all in good health and fine condition, and met with an enthusiastic reception. Later in the day they started for London, amid hearty cheers from the crowds about the station.

Bank of France Bill Amended.

PARIS, June 15.—In spite of the objection of M. Cochery, Minister of Finance, the Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted by a vote of 303 to 230 an amendment to the Bank of France bill making the Governor of that institution ineligible to election as a member of the Senate or of the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber yesterday adopted Clause 1 of the Bank of France bill, prolonging the charter of that bank until 1920.

The Trouble in Bechuanaland.

VRYBURG, Bechuanaland, June 15.—The sensational news from Mashowing, to the effect that the police camp there had been attacked by 500 natives, and that six policemen had been killed, turns out to have been incorrect. Only one trooper was wounded and six horses were killed. Volunteers, however, have started for the scene of the disturbance.

American Thread Mills at Paisley.

LONDON, June 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon places the report that an American syndicate is about to start thread mills at Paisley as being among the stock market manipulations to influence the quotation of the Coats Company ordinary shares, which are now the chief gambling counters of the industrial market.

Manuscripts Sold in London.

LONDON, June 15.—At a sale of old manuscripts at Sotheby's auction rooms to-day Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" (published 1810) and other poetical manuscripts brought £1,200, and his "Old Mortality" (published 1816) and other prose manuscripts brought £900. The Nelson memoir realized £1,000, and a collection of Robert Burns's manuscripts brought £365.

ITALIAN TROOPS DEFEATED.

Punitive Expedition Against the Somalis Routed With Loss.

ROME, June 15.—The Tribuna announces that the Italian punitive expedition sent against the Somalis to avenge the murder of several Italian officers has been defeated by superior numbers, with a loss of thirteen killed and wounded.

CECIL RHODES JUST ESCAPES.

Fire Breaks Out in His Bedroom Before He Leaves Kimberley.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cape Town says that Cecil Rhodes had a narrow escape from death before he left Kimberley for Rhodesia. A fire broke out in his bedroom, but he slept on unaware of it until aroused by the policemen, who broke into the premises. Mr. Rhodes arose and with the utmost coolness, after dressing himself deliberately, assisted to put out the fire.

ACTRESS LYING IN STATE.

Charlotte Wolter's Body Robed in a Classic Stage Dress in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 15.—The body of Charlotte Wolter, the actress, lies in state in the parlor of her villa, dressed according to her own wish in the classic gold-bordered white gown of Iphigenia, with a gold wreath on her hair.

Throngs of people are visiting the scene to-day, and all Vienna is in mourning. The municipal authorities have offered a grave, but according to the terms of her will, she is to be buried beside her late husband, Count Charles O'Sullivan. She directs in the will that no black shall be used in the death chamber or on the catafalque.

Her estate is estimated at £40,000.

FROHMAN'S SUCCESS IN LONDON.

May Turn Over His American Interests to His Brother's Care.

LONDON, June 15.—Mr. Frohman promises to be one of the most important factors in London theatricals of the future. If his present plans are carried out he will remain indefinitely in England producing plays, and will transfer all his American interests to the care of his brother, Daniel Frohman, and "Al" Hayman. Mr. Frohman expects to obtain sole control of two London theatres, and to have an interest in others. He has received an offer of forty weeks for the Gillette "Secret Service" company, and, if the present negotiations are concluded, they also will remain in London.

Mr. Frohman is now in Paris conferring with Mr. Hayman.

MANY OFFICES FOR DR. MIQUEL.

May Replace Dr. Boetticher in All His Positions.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times correspondent at Berlin says:

"The plan appears to be for Dr. Miquel to resign the portfolio of finance and to replace Dr. Boetticher in all the latter's offices, namely, the Department of the Interior, the Vice Presidency of the Bundesrath, and the Vice Presidency of the Prussian Ministry.

"The significance of such a scheme lies in the associations of Dr. Miquel, who is persona grata to the Emperor William, with Prince Hohenlohe, which place him in practical control of the home affairs of both Prussia and the German Empire. It must be borne in mind that the portfolios of the Navy, the Foreign Secretary, and the Postmaster General are now practically without holders. There is room, therefore, for extensive changes."

HAWAIIAN QUESTION IN LONDON

The Globe Says Annexation Is an International Affair.

LONDON, June 15.—All the afternoon newspapers discuss the Hawaiian question and the proposition to annex those islands to the United States. The Globe says:

"The question is essentially international and cannot be disposed of by the decree of one power alone. Great Britain and France are in the same position toward Hawaii as the United States, and in our case, if Hawaii is converted into a strong naval station, it will practically command the alternative route between Vancouver, Australia, and the Far East, and Great Britain has every right to be consulted before the scheme is carried further. Lord Salisbury's consent should not be given unless a quid pro quo is given for tearing up the present treaty."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"It seems probable that Hawaii will be under the Stars and Stripes shortly, and nobody here will say a word against it. We should be glad to see Hawaii an American, rather than any other colony."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"Great Britain will not object to the annexation (of Hawaii) though it remains to be seen how Japan will take America's action."

The morning papers continue to discuss the question of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

The Daily Graphic says:

"Had England been in the position of the United States she would probably have annexed Hawaii years ago."

The Daily Chronicle, whose Washington correspondent gives a forecast of the contents of the annexation treaty, says:

"The United States has entered upon the thorny path of colonial expansion. We wish the new experiment, though with some misgivings, all success."

ELECTIONS HELD IN HOLLAND.

Twenty Catholics, 22 Liberals, and 13 Protestants for the Chamber.

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—The results of the election to the Second Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands are, so far as known, the return of twenty Catholics, twenty-two Liberals, and thirteen orthodox Protestants. At least forty-five second ballotings will be necessary.

The candidates represented no fewer than twelve different programmes, and it was expected that the Catholics would have a majority, a strict adherence to their principle of cohesion having given them an advantage over Liberals of all shades. As yet it is too early to forecast the result. But the general impression is that the Government has been defeated, as the coalition of the clerical parties has caused severe losses to the Liberals, many of whose most prominent candidates have been unsuccessful.

The election was held under the electoral reform act of 1896, which confers the franchise on all male Dutch citizens not under twenty-five years of age, "in possession of certain guard and positive signs of capacity and well being."

The chief sign is the fact of payment of one or more direct State taxes. The act admits as electors all those also who can prove that they are householders, and have paid rent of houses or lodgings during a fixed term, or that they are owners or tenants of boats of not less than twenty-four tons capacity, or that they have been during a fixed term in employment, with an annual wage or salary of at least £22 18s. 4d., or possess a certificate of State interest of at least 100 florins, or a State savings bank deposit of at least 50 florins, or the legal qualifications for any profession or employment. The mode of voting adopted is based on the couloir system, and voting is not compulsory.

Prior to the reform act of 1896 voters were all male citizens, twenty-three years of age, who had paid either a ground tax of at least 10 guilders, or a direct personal tax to an amount higher than the sum which gave partial exemption from taxation, (the amount varying according to population,) or who were lodgers according to special legal provisions. Under the old law the electoral body was estimated on the basis of one voter in about fifteen persons.

The new electoral body, under the reform act of 1896, is estimated on a population of 700,000 voters, or one voter for seven persons. But this estimate amounts to about twice the actual number of inhabitants.

French Putting a Tax on Pork.

PARIS, June 15.—The Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has adopted the proposal of M. Jonnart, the Protectionist Deputy representing the Second District of Saint-Omer, to impose a duty of 12f. per hundred kilos on foreign pork, and 3f. on pigs weighing under 25 kilos.

Reducing Brooklyn's Budget.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate began its work yesterday on the budget for 1897. The board has before it the task of reducing the apportionment by $1,500,000 in order to keep within the Constitutional limit. Mayor Wurster announced that each requisition must be cut 14 per cent. All the reductions are subject to readjustment before the budget is finally accepted by the Board of Aldermen.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Nuptials of Miss Eliza Lawrence Wells and Richard Durning Holt Celebrated in Grace Church.

The wedding of Miss Eliza Lawrence Wells, daughter of Mrs. John Wells, and Richard Durning Holt of Liverpool, England, took place at 11:30 A. M. in Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Edward Joyce of New Brunswick, N. J., where Mrs. Wells's country house is situated.

The bride wore a French gown of soft white moiré, corsage draped with point lace, and a point lace veil. Miss Julia Lawrence Wells, her cousin, who acted as maid of honor, wore white chiffon over pink silk and a large hat to match. The bride was given away by her brother, T. Tileston Wells of 19 Liberty Street. The best man was Robert Durning Holt, a brother of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids. J. Lawrence Pool, Eugene H. Pool, J. Bingham, and Philip H. Holt were the ushers. A reception at the home of the bride's mother, 52 East Twenty-fifth Street, followed the ceremony. A large number of guests attended.

Mr. Holt met Miss Wells abroad several years ago through Charles Booth, Jr., a mutual friend, who afterward married the young woman's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Holt will sail soon for Liverpool, where they will make their home.

Murray—Harrison.

A pretty June wedding was celebrated with a high nuptial mass in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, East Forty-third Street, at 11 o'clock yesterday, when Miss Emma Loretta, daughter of Michael Harrison, became the wife of Charles Murray. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Joseph H. Bigley, rector of St. Elizabeth's Church, assisted by the Rev. William J. B. Daly of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bride wore white ivory satin, with chiffon and duchesse lace, with veil and orange blossoms. Her sister, Miss Marie R. Harrison, attended her as maid of honor. The bridegroom, who is a member of Company D, Seventh Regiment, was attended by Thomas Dougherty as best man. The ushers were Joseph McCoy, John Bennett, George Ferguson, and H. Tiffany Spencer.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast and reception at the home of the bride's father, 161 East Sixty-first Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray will travel in Canada for about two weeks.

Echols—Harrison.

The Church of the Transfiguration, on Twenty-ninth Street, near Broadway, was the scene of a wedding of especial interest to Southerners at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Miss Elizabeth M. Harrison, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, was united in marriage to Prof. William H. Echols of the University of Virginia. The Rev. Dr. William Jones Seabury of the General Theological Seminary officiated. The bride wore white satin. Her sister, Miss Lelia Harrison, was maid of honor. Miss Lydia H. Bell and Miss Rosalie Smith of the University of Virginia acted as bridesmaids. The best man was Lieut. Charles H. Echols of West Point. Dr. James Stevens and Irvine Patton of Huntsville, Ala.; Arthur A. Snyder of Washington, J. Herbert Claiborne, Davies Coxe, and Dr. Gessner Harrison, a brother of the bride, were the ushers. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 221 West Twenty-third Street. Prof. and Mrs. Echols will make their home in Virginia.

Williams—Clarke.

A large and fashionable assembly filled the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, last evening, the occasion being the marriage of Florence Isabelle, daughter of J. De Wight Clarke, to Wainwright Lee Williams. The Rev. Dr. James M. King, pastor of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a white satin gown, with trimmings of point lace and a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms. The maid of honor was Miss Adele Clarke, a sister of the bride. The best man was Horace J. Goodwin, and the ushers were H. Melville Moorhouse of Monroe, N. Y.; Howard Mercer of Brooklyn, Frank Totten, and J. Lloyd Evans.

After the ceremony the newly married couple held a brief reception at the home of the bride's father, 15 West Sixty-fifth Street. After an extended bridal trip through the West, Mr. and Mrs. Williams will reside at Nyack-on-the-Hudson.

Brennan—Mott.

Miss Genevieve Moffett Mott, eldest daughter of the late Prof. Henry A. Mott and granddaughter of Dr. Valentine Mott, was married yesterday to Isaac Bell Brennan, son of ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan at the home of the bride's mother, 63 West Forty-fifth Street. Owing to the recent death of Prof. Mott, the ceremony was a quiet one, and only relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present. There were no attendants or ushers. The bridegroom is a member of the New York bar and the University Club, and is well known in connection with amateur athletics and theatricals. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan will travel in Nova Scotia and make their home in this city on their return.

Norrie—Morgan.

Miss Margaret Morgan and A. Gordon Norrie were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Dare Morgan, 26 Washington Square. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, officiated. The bride is a sister of Miss Geraldine Morgan, who was married last Spring to Lewis S. Thompson. She is a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Lydig Hoyt and a cousin of Mrs. Ogden Mills. The bridegroom is the second son of Gordon Norrie and the brother of Lanfear Norrie.

Owing to a recent death in the family of the bride, yesterday's ceremony was very quiet, and was attended only by a few relatives and intimate friends.

Wilson—Finkenstaedt.

NEWPORT, June 15.—Prof. J. Hazard Wilson, instructor of piano in New York City, and Miss Anna Finkenstaedt of Wismer, Germany, were married here to-day by the Rev. G. W. Cutter of Channing Memorial Church. The ceremony was performed at Prof. Wilson's cottage, only a small company being present. A wedding breakfast followed. Prof. Wilson has been in charge of the music at All Saints' Chapel here for twenty years.

Oppenheim—Elsberg.

Miss Bertha A. Elsberg, daughter of Mrs. Albert Elsberg, was married yesterday afternoon to Dr. Nathan Oppenheim at the home of her mother, 137 East Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El performed the ceremony according to the Reformed Jewish rites. None but relatives and intimate friends were present.

VON MATUSCHKA MARRIED.

The Hungarian Count Weds the Wealthy Miss Walker in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 15.—At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon Bishop John S. Foley of the Roman Catholic See of Eastern Michigan, united in marriage Count Manfred von Matuschka, Baron Zu Toppolezen und Spatten, to Miss Ella Walker, at the residence of the bride's father, Franklin H. Walker. The civil ceremony was performed by Justice Schellenberg at noon to-day.

Count von Matuschka resides in Silesia and is of Hungarian extraction. He is a Lieutenant in the regiment Gardes du Corps, a reserve force of the German army. Two other members of the German nobility, the Count's brother, Eberhardt von Matuschka, and Count Akman were present at the ceremony.

Miss Walker is a granddaughter of Hiram Walker, the founder of the great distillery at Walkerville, Ontario. The wealth of the Walker family is estimated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. The wedding was strictly private, only a few immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties being present.

Queens County Missionary Societies.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 15.—The annual meeting of the Queens County Parish Missionary Societies was held at All Saints' Church here to-day. The Rev. John H. B. Brown was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. Langford made an address on "Home Missionary Work." The Rev. Mr. Baxter of St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis, spoke upon mission work in that city, especially among bootblacks and newsboys.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

A Pleasant Old-English and Shakespearean Evening at Montclair, N. J.

MUSIC, DANCING, AND ACTING

Performance in the Open Air Much Enjoyed and Yielding Substantial Aid for a Church.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 15.—Everything and everybody wore an old English air here to-night; even the atmosphere was English. The occasion was the presentation of "An Old English Fantasy" under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Greenough, on the spacious grounds of Franklin W. Dorman, in aid of the building fund of the Congregational Church of Upper Montclair.

Long rows of Chinese lanterns cast a mellow light over the grounds, while dozens of many-colored lights scintillated through the leafy boughs of the many trees. The effect of the illumination was as quaint as it was eeautiful. At the entrance an arch of light offered a welcome greeting, and the guests were grouped on an inclined plane overlooking the improvised stage on the lawn. The background of the stage was the facade of an old English manor, flanked on one end by a flower-bedecked bower.

Almost all of Montclair society attended, and the programme was heartily enjoyed. It began with a nocturne from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Mendelssohn, rendered by the orchestra, and a madrigal, "Under the Greenwood Tree," from "As You Like It," by James Shaw, sung by a chorus of mixed voices hidden behind the bower. An antique dance arranged by Miss Marvin and executed by four couples was one of the features. The dancers wore old English Court costumes of the seventeenth century, and presented a variety of figures, both of the minuet and French quadrille, with perfect precision and grace.

After a soprano solo by Mrs. Bryant, a baritone solo by Mr. Hyatt, and a duet by Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt, fifteen demure maidens entered for the "Spinning Chorus," by Wagner. Spinning wheels and spindles of several ages, shapes, and sizes were brought into requisition, and a realistic scene resulted. The young women spun their flax and twirled their spindles in time to the pleasing melody. The notes rung out clear and strong notwithstanding the damp air, and the difficult passages were easily overcome. Hearty applause rewarded the songstresses for their efforts, and an encore was demanded and given.

The second part of the programme was devoted to tableaux and scenes from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," beginning with the entrance of Titania and Bottom and the attendant fairies, cleverly carried out by Miss Marrin and C. H. Heustis and the Misses Adelaide Ketchum, Gwendolyn Durbridge, Emma Story, Natalia Niven, Ethel Phillips, and Margery Blossom. A chorus of fairies then sang "Ye Spotted Snakes," by Mendelssohn, behind the scenes.

The next number evoked much merriment, and was thoroughly appreciated, being a fairy dance by little girls. Puck, in the diminutive person of Master Frank Littlejohn, preceded them, romping and trying his best by all sorts of gestures and quaint mimicry to lead them into mischief. Coyly and with half-frightened little faces they were about to follow when Titania and Bottom would "bob up serenely from below," and lure them back to the narrow path. The battle was on in earnest, and the vacillating little creatures were delightfully funny in their efforts to escape one or the other of their tempters. As usual, right prevailed and Puck was banished.

"Pyramus and Thisbe," arranged by C. F. Littlejohn, was then produced, with the following cast: Quince, Prologue, F. B. Littlejohn; Snug-Lion, C. F. Littlejohn; Bottom-Pyramus, C. H. Heustis; Flute-Thisbe, Granger Ketchum; Snout-Wall, Wallace McBurney, and Starveling-Moon, Frank Wood. It was given in four parts: The Meeting, the Rehearsal, Entrance of Thesus, Hippolyta, and Attendants, and the Play. Thesseus and Hippolyta were impersonated by Frank Dorman and Mrs. Morgan W. Ayres. The attendants were Misses Dale, Anderson, Eleanor Berry, and Story.

A chorus of mixed voices in "Hail, Smiling Morn," and a procession of the Dramatis Personae to the tune of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," concluded the performance.

The orchestra was conducted in good style by Mr. Greenough, and Mr. Logie had charge of the chorus, which consisted of Mrs. Bryant, Mr. Lord, Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. Bush, Miss Van Giesen, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Logie, Mr. Simister, Mrs. Hyatt, Mrs. Dorman, Miss Reeve, Mr. Eng, Mrs. H. M. Ayres, and Mr. Hyatt. The dancers were Dr. and Mrs. Morgan W. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Camp, Dr. H. M. Ayres, and Frank Dorman. A handsome sum was secured for the church.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE LEASED

Edwin Knowles, the Brooklyn Manager, Gets It for Five Years.

Edwin Knowles, former manager of the Amphion and Park Theatres, Brooklyn, secured the lease of the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday from Henry C. Miner for a period of five years, at an annual rental of $35,000.

The lease dates from May 28, 1897. Mr. Knowles gave bonds, secured by names representing $500,000.

The theatre will be reopened Aug. 1, but as yet no opening attraction has been secured, although applications for dates next season have been received from Richard Mansfield, Mrs. Fiske, the Whitney Opera Company, David Belasco, Max Bileman, and others, and it is probable that Joseph Jefferson will play his farewell engagement at that theatre the season after next.

"FRIEND TOM" TIRESOME.

Very Little in the New Comedy Tried at the Bijou Theatre.

For nearly three hours yesterday afternoon a patient audience sat through three acts of a tiresome, colorless production entitled "Friend Tom," of which a trial performance was given at the Bijou Theatre. Although the authors, Edward Weitzel and F. S. Isham, call their composition a farce, its slight plot contains very little wit or humor, and scarcely a good situation.

It deals with the escapades of an impecunious young physician, who is continually drawing upon a rich, strong-minded aunt for funds. He gets into trouble, and there is a likelihood of the aunt leaving her money to a cowboy cousin in the West, who is supposed to be a model for all young men. To prevent this, the young physician impersonates the cowboy cousin, and, with the aid of a friend, who is disguised as an Indian, he manages to disgust the aunt with the character, and so wins back her favor.

Tom Carver, M. D. ..... William Bonelli
Dick Elliott ..... John Terriss
Caroline Carver ..... Agnes Proctor

AID FOR JOHN H. RUSSELL.

His Friends Wish to Remove Him from Middletown to Bloomingdale.

A subscription has been started by theatrical managers and friends of the former well-known theatrical manager, John H. Russell, to provide for his future maintenance at Bloomingdale Asylum. A benefit performance which was given for him at the Broadway Theatre two and a half years ago realized the sum of $4,600, which has since been entirely expended in his behalf.

He was removed on Jan. 15 from Bloomingdale Asylum and taken to Middletown, N. Y., where he has been cared for by the Actors' Fund. The fact of his removal was not known to his friends until last week, and they are now making efforts to raise a sufficient sum to have him brought back and maintained at Bloomingdale.

John H. Russell was proprietor of the Russell Comedians, who played the "City Directory" for several seasons, and his wife, Amelia Glover, the dancer, lives at Sayville, L. I. She has lately appeared in continuous performance houses.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont were among the day's arrivals for the Summer. They are at Belcourt, Mr. Belmont's place. Marble House will be open later on, but Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will remain at Belcourt, where they expect to entertain occasionally.

AMERICANS GOING ABROAD.

Minister Bellamy Storer Sails for His Post of Duty To-day—Many Tourists Starting.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, which sails to-day for Southampton, carries a full list of passengers, among them W. P. Clyde, Mrs. and Miss Clyde, and the Misses Mabel and Ethel Clyde, Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Belgium, and Mrs. Storer; Bishop Spalding of Colorado and Mrs. Spalding, Bishop Davies of Michigan, Bishop Atwill of Western Missouri, Lawrence Godkin, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Dr. John S. White, the Rev. I. M. Haldeman, wife, and son; Kitazo Inagaki, and George E. Dadman, and Mrs. Lydia E. Dadman of Philadelphia.

On the Noordland, of the Red Star Line, for Antwerp will sail, among others, Edward Pierrepont-Beckwith, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. J. C. Bracq, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Albert King, Frank H. Marshall, New Haven, and Charles E. Sackett of Danbury, Conn.

On the Campania of the Cunard Line, which will go out to-morrow, rooms have been taken by Bishop Quintard of Tennessee, Henry C. Miner and Mrs. Miner, Edgerton L. Winthrop, F. W. Rhinelander, Charles H. Swift, Philip M. Lydig, and Bishop Talbot of Wyoming and Idaho.

MULBERRY PARK OPENED.

Has Been in Use for a Year as a Matter of Fact but Not Officially.

Mulberry Bend Park was formally opened last night amid a fanfare of trumpets and a burst of oratory. As a matter of fact, the park had been open for nearly a year, but not officially.

The ceremonies took place in the Summer house. In front was a band stand, and a band of wind instruments, directed by F. W. Bent. This band soon began a series of polyglot tunes, which were appropriate to the babel of tongues and races in the park below.

In the Summer house were Mayor Strong, Samuel McMillan, President of the Park Commission, and other officials.

The speaking was short and the crowd was soon left to the enjoyment of the music of the band. It was as motley an assemblage as could be got together in any place in the world. Costumes have almost disappeared, but there were still to be seen, the robes of China, the loose blouselike shirts of Italy and Sicily, and the gaudy colors of the women of the South of Europe; and everywhere, at every pause in the music could be heard a medley of tongues that ran the lingual gamut from English to Yiddish.

It formed a striking antithesis to the picture of the old Mulberry Bend, reeking in filth, where men too often met for dark deeds instead of mirth. The wide space and the grass and the open air had banished crime, and let in sunlight and open, cheerful life.

STRIKE OF THE PLASTERERS.

A Warm Discussion in the Strikers' Meeting—Employers Are Waiting.

The strike of the journeymen plasterers to enforce a new union rule that the men shall elect their foremen was continued yesterday. The employers did not try to fill the places of the strikers with non-union men, as they wish to give them time to reconsider their action.

The strikers held a secret meeting last evening at Brevoort Hall in East Fifty-fourth Street, and it was said that many of the men were opposed to the new rule as ridiculous, and tending to foster bad feeling between employers and employed. At a very late hour the discussion was still in progress, and Walking Delegate Smith said that the meeting would not be over until morning was well advanced. He said the majority of the members were in favor of continuing the strike.

The Board of Walking Delegates will meet to-day and the question of the strike will be brought up before it. A walking delegate remarked yesterday that the board will certainly not indorse the new rule without careful deliberation.

IOWA NOW A FEDERAL SHIP.

To be Put in Commission at League Island To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The new battleship Iowa steamed down the Delaware River to-day from Cramps' Shipyard to the League Island Navy Yard, and was there transferred by her builders to the Government officers in charge of the navy yard.

The transfer was wholly informal, the Government officer merely giving a receipt for the vessel to the Cramps' representative. The Iowa will be placed in commission to-morrow.

AMERICAN ALCOHOL FOR JAPAN.

Reduced Transportation Rates Open Competition With Germany.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Alcohol is now being shipped to Japan under circumstances which promise that the American article will be able to come into profitable competition with the German product.

The latter has almost a monopoly of the trade, as, with the advantage of an export bounty, it has been laid down at rates that could not be met by the makers of American corn spirits. Recently, however, reduced transportation rates have been obtained, making it possible to ship alcohol to Yokohama from Peria at a profit. Thus far three carloads have been forwarded on their destination. This is expected to be the opening for America of a trade which amounts to millions annually.

NEGRO MURDERER CONFESSES.

Slayer of "Aunt" Martha Watson Surrenders in West Kingston, R. I.

WEST KINGSTON, R. I., June 15.—Great excitement was caused here to-day when it became known that William Brown, colored, had surrendered to Policeman Joseph T. Northup and confessed that he murdered "Aunt" Martha Watson, also colored, Oct. 5, 1885.

On the night referred to, a one-armed burglar went into the house, seized the woman by the throat and beat her with the stump of the other arm. The burglar demanded money, and "Aunt" Martha said she would get it if the burglar would let her loose. She was released, and when a candle was lighted by the woman, although she was then eighty-six years of age, she jumped out of a window and escaped to a neighbor's.

The burglar fled. Three days later "Aunt" Martha died from her injuries. In an ante-mortem statement, the woman said Brown was her assailant.

Brown was taken to Cranston Prison this afternoon.

Bellevue Graduate Nurses Entertain.

The recently organized Bellevue Graduates' Association of Trained Nurses gave a reception to their friends from 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, 31 East Twenty-second Street. The attendance was large. A musical and dramatic entertainment was rendered. Mr. Ewell sang two bass solos, Miss Ewell rendered some piano selections, Miss Louise Forsythe gave some striking statue poses and pantomime, Miss E. Hooper Coryell played the violin, and Mrs. J. Robinson Murphy rendered negro folk lore. Miss M. E. Wadley, Miss L. G. Starr, Miss M. Louise Longeway, Mrs. M. B. Bohling, Mrs. W. S. Brown, Miss S. B. Chamberlin, Miss V. S. Field, Miss M. F. Jagger, Miss I. Merritt, Miss J. A. Scarlett, Miss A. Schenck, Miss H. R. S. Webber, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Miss Remington, sister of Frederic Remington, the artist, and a number of the physicians constituting the Advisory Board were present.

Resignation of Col. Abernethy.

Col. H. H. Abernethy, commanding the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., sent in his resignation yesterday with an application to be retired with the brevet rank to which he is entitled by long and continuous service. He entered the regiment as a private in April, 1868, and rose by gradations to the Colonelcy on June 20, 1892.

Consolidated Exchange Officers.

The new Board of Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange met yesterday, and re-elected Rudolph Huben Secretary and William H. Lewis Assistant Secretary. These gentlemen have been chosen annually since 1884. The usual standing committees for the year were appointed by President Wilson.

DEATH OF JOHN W. SHAW.

One of the Forty-niners and a Well-Known California Capitalist and Former Railway Man.

John W. Shaw, formerly President of the Hocking Valley Railway, and a prominent California capitalist, died yesterday at his apartments in the Hotel Netherland. He was born at Kingston, N. Y., and was about sixty-two years of age. He had been seriously ill only two weeks, although he was a sufferer from Bright's disease for a number of years.

He was an original forty-niner, and was actively identified with the development of California, where he made his fortune. When he retired from the Presidency of the Hocking Valley Railway, Mr. Shaw for a time was active on the Stock Exchange of this city, but latterly he had taken little interest in business affairs. He had large holdings in Mexican silver mines. He was a member of the Union League Club and the New Club.

His wife survives him, and, it is said, will succeed to his property, as there are no children. The remains will be taken to San Francisco for burial, leaving this city to-morrow, on his private car.

BURIAL OF MISS DE COMEAU.

Victim of the Paris Fire Interred in Staten Island.

In response to a request made long before her death, the body of Miss Marie de Comeau, one of the victims of the Paris bazaar fire, was yesterday placed beside those of her parents in the Mount Loretto (S. I.) Cemetery. Before the interment there was a requiem mass sung in the church attached to Mount Loretto Home.

The body of the young woman arrived in this country on Sunday last on the French liner La Champagne.

Her father was the late Louis de Comeau, who was one of the wealthiest residents of Fort Wadsworth, S. I. Her sister is a nun in Mount Loretto Home. After the death of her mother Miss de Comeau went abroad and lived in Paris. She presided at one of the booths at the Paris bazaar with a married sister and the latter's daughter. When the cry of fire was raised the three made for the door. Her sister and her niece escaped, but Miss de Comeau tripped near the entrance and was trampled on. Her body was recovered twenty hours after the burning of the building.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Harry Rockafellar.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 15.—Harry Rockafellar, aged twenty-one, died yesterday morning at his home, on Croton Avenue, after a lingering illness. He was one of the most popular young men of the village, and was well known. The Rev. Dr. John Knox Allen, pastor of the First Reformed Church, will conduct the funeral service to-morrow morning. Interment will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Benjamin Fairchild.

Benjamin Fairchild, father of former Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, died at his home in Pelham, N. Y., late last night. Mr. Fairchild was a Southerner by birth and an officer in the United States Treasury Department at Washington under the Administration of Presidents Lincoln and Grant. He was sixty-eight years of age, and is survived by two sons.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK WILLIAMS, senior member of the firm of Williams, Russell & Co., coffee merchants at 101 Front Street, died Monday at Big Moose Lake, N. Y. Mr. Williams resided in Brooklyn. He had no family.

The Rev. JOHN HARRISON HARTMAN, Ph. D., former pastor of the Willson Avenue Baptist Church, is dead in Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-six years. Dr. Hartman had held pastorates at Amesbury, Mass., and Pittsburg, Penn., before going to Cleveland.

Judge J. S FITZGERALD died in St. Mary's, Kan., yesterday, after a short illness. He was prominent in Kansas Democratic State politics, as he had been in Ohio before going to Kansas. While Police Judge of Cincinnati several years ago he drove the gamblers out of that city, and his life

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270 Broadway.

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Hanover National Bank
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ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
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FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 22d, 1897.
SUNBURY and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7% Bonds,
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1897.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
From June 1st Until July 1st, 1897,
Will purchase the above Bonds and Interest due October 1st, 1897,
At $1022.50 Per Bond,
On Presentation at this Office.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1st, 1897.
TO HOLDERS OF GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the present arrangement for extending the above Bonds until July 1, 1941, at 4½ Per Cent. without charge to the holders will terminate June 30, 1897.
Commencing July 1, 1897, and thereafter until further notice, the extension at 4½ per cent. will be made only on the payment by the holders of $30 per $1,000 Bond.
Bondholders desiring to have Bonds extended can communicate with
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Wheeling and Lake Erie R'way
REORGANIZATION.
The Reorganization Committee announces that it has received deposits of nearly all of the consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Co., and has in preparation a Plan of Reorganization embracing all interests.
The Committee invites holders of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1926, (LAKE ERIE DIVISION,) and also of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1928, (WHEELING DIVISION,) to make deposit of the same for mutual protection with THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., which will issue negotiable receipts therefor, under an agreement, copies of which will be furnished on application.
New York, April 1, 1897.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.
JOHN F. DILLON, ALMON GOODWIN, } Counsel.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Further strenuous efforts are made to bring about a reaction in the stock market. Yesterday practically all the talent on the Stock Exchange seemed working to accomplish that result. The measure of success attained was small. A little nervousness was occasioned in two or three quarters, but no setback of any consequence was produced.

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Sugar Trust fluctuated over a small range rather sharply. It opened strong, fell off a point or more, then rallied, and had still another setback and see-saw. Much Sugar Trust news came from Washington. Through all the Congressional bulletins, however, there is continually indicated the fact that the Sugar Trust seems sure to get in the tariff all that it wants—and probably more than its magnates ever expected. Of course the adoption of schedules in the Senate does not complete tariff legislation; conference committee work will keep the speculative element at the front for still a considerable time to come, and doubtless there will be days when it will look as if the Sugar Trust were to be a loser. But no sane man is visible (not visible in Wall Street, at least,) who has any other notion than that the tariff finality will be favorable to the Sugar Trust, wholly and absolutely.

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In yesterday's campaigning efforts to bring about a reaction in the general market, the old bear trick of sudden and rushing attacks was resorted to, and in one or two instances it was temporarily effective. In one conspicuous instance (Northern Pacific preferred) there was a sudden jam downward of a whole point on transactions much larger than have been the average in that stock. But as soon as the special pressure was removed quotations rose promptly and with ease to where they stood before the raid began. So it was throughout the whole market wherever raiding was undertaken. The market is knocked down with difficulty; it rallies readily.

***

It is apparent that realizing sales have been taking place. That has been apparent daily for some time past, and yesterday selling of long stock to take profits was at various times easily discernible. What the professional talent on the Stock Exchange fails to comprehend is where the orders come from to absorb the stocks so sold. Anything like fair attention given to transactions by the most important commission houses of the Street would provide the answer.

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An unhealthy feature of the market is undoubtedly appearing in schemes afoot upon the part of some of the lesser manipulators of the Street to try to mark up conspicuous rattletraps. There is nothing particularly novel in such a feature of a bull market, however; it would be an odd bull market that could proceed without such appendages.

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Advices which reach Wall Street from out of town become daily more encouraging. Especially is this true touching business reports from the South and Southwest. Such reports are having effect in the financial world here. They go far to persuade Wall Street that there is more substance in the talk of good times than has popularly been believed.

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Government bonds were strong at practically unchanged quotations. There were sales of $60,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 125⅛ @125¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Consol. Gas	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf	⅝	Den. & R. G.	2¼
Brook. R. T.	1	L. E. & W.	1
Brook. U. Gas	¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf	¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	⅞	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	2½
C. & Northwest pf.	½	O. S. L. & U. N. L.	1⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	N. J. Central	1½
C. & H. C., all in. pd.	¾	Nor. Pac.	½
Del. & Hud.	½	O. R. & N. pf.	2¾
Ind. & Ill. of N. Y.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Ill. Steel Co.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Manhattan	⅞	Tenn. C. & I.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s	2	L. & W. B., con. asst	1
Cent. Ga., M. & N. 5s	2½	Ohio & Miss. 2d	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, con.	2	Tenn. C. & I., 1st term	1
E. Tenn., reor. lien	1	U. P., L. & C. 1st	2½
Mo. Pacific con	1		

Bonds Declined.

Fort Wayne & D. C. 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $116,394,807; balances, $8,113,195; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $742,709.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and firm. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85⅝@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87⅛ for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼@95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—5c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@75c premium.

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The money market yesterday was unchanged. In the call department there were no demands for small lots, and consequently no loans were made higher than 1¼ per cent. The bulk of the loans were made at the low rate of 1 per cent. In commercial paper both the demand and supply shows a steady increase, and brokers in that department report daily improvement. Time money continues stagnant.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,087,804, against $8,124,819 in the preceding week, and $8,018,123 in the corresponding week one year ago. Total exports since Jan. 1, $181,983,227, against $172,481,146 in the corresponding period last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher for the active stocks. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 80⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 51⅝; Reading, ¼, to 11½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 12¾. Declined—New York Central, ¾, to 103; Canadian Pacific ⅜, to 62⅜; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 99, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝. Erie first preferred sold at 34 and Pennsylvania at 54¼. British consols were unchanged for money, at 112⅜, and 1-16 lower for the account, at 112 13-16.

American eagles were quoted at 76s 6d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 195, in Lisbon at 46⅝, and in Rome at 104.70. In Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 36½ pfennigs.

A REACTION IS DUE.

Mr. F. T. Adams of the New York Stock Exchange and head of the well-known house bearing his name, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the outlook for prices in the stock market. Mr. Adams is inclined to look for substantial reaction in the market, believing that stocks have advanced too rapidly in the past few weeks. He is, however, of the opinion that the public has become again a large factor in the stock market, and that with every advance in prices this interest will increase. Mr. Adams said yesterday:

"We have had an upward movement in the stock market, which came with more rapidity than even the bulls expected. Prices have gone up steadily for a comparatively long time. They have now reached a level from which a reaction is necessary—unless the advance has been simply an artificial one, brought about by large Wall Street factors with the intention of unloading stock, in which case there will be no reaction, any decline being simply the beginning of another downward movement.

"The recent rise has come so quickly and has brought about such a wonderful appreciation in security values when compared with the stagnation we have had for months that Wall Street is becoming convinced that it is seeing the beginning of the bull market for which it has waited for years, and of the ultimate development of which it became assured when the gold party won at the polls last November. This may or may not be so; it will be impossible to tell until we have seen a reaction in the market. When that reaction comes we will be able to judge by the way in which stocks act and by the amount of buoyancy they show whether or not this advance has been a real one and whether this bull market is one which has come to stay.

"I am inclined to think that when the reaction comes, as it inevitably must, it will be one of considerable extent. They are in the market a great number of stop orders. Many speculators who are long of stocks and who have now substantial profits in their accounts have made sure of some of that profit by placing stop orders a few points below present quotations. They are holding their lines as long as this upward movement lasts, but as soon as a reaction comes they intend to take what profits they have. And so any slight decline will reach a number of these orders, and the selling out of stock so stopped will reach others. The existence of these stop orders is one of the most conspicuous features of the present position of the market, and one which I think will make whatever reaction we may have extend further than it ordinarily would.

"I do not think that any one doubts that the public has again come into Wall Street, and has in a large measure brought about the advance we are now having. The outsiders have seen stocks advancing, and have become buyers again. The increased commission house business gives evidence of that. And when the public gets to buying stocks we never know when the advance is going to end. We have seen in the past that a bull movement brought about by outside buying cannot be checked even with the whole of professional Wall Street banded together to stop it. The advance we are now having may go on for some time; there is no telling how soon the buying power will exhaust itself and allow liquidation to put prices down. I do not think that business throughout the country is improved enough to warrant the recent appreciation in security values, but sentiment is the thing in Wall Street, and with sentiment all one way as it is now prices are very apt to move rapidly without much regard for actual facts.

"At their present level I would hesitate about advising the purchases of stocks, believing that the reaction is already due and that there will be opportunities to buy securities at lower prices. I am by no means a bear, but I feel that there must in a very short time come a reaction, which, if this be a real bull market, will be a healthy one."

NO MONEY TO BUY IRON.

Much has been heard of late regarding improvement in the iron trade and of the increased business being done by all of the larger steel and iron companies. The iron business is generally looked upon as a barometer of the real state of trade, and for that reason these recent reports of improvement have meant much to Wall Street. Mr. W. A. Washburne, the New York sales agent of the Cambria Iron Company, is, however, inclined to be skeptical as to the reported betterment in iron trade conditions. His position as a representative of one of the larger iron corporations will insure much attention to his remarks. In talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Washburne said:

"I do not see that there has been any great improvement in the iron trade. There are quite a number of mills in operation, but they are mostly working on past orders, and, at the present state of prices, without much profit. I do not see that there has been any considerable increase in orders during the past month. We have plenty of inquiries and probably a great deal of iron could be sold if the companies would agree to take stocks and bonds for their work. The iron companies, however, are not inclined to do anything of that sort, and consequently there is no material increase in the number of orders placed.

"Conditions are favorable to improvement, railroads and various corporations need iron and steel, prices are low, and, taken altogether, there is every prospect of better times ahead. There is only one drawback—the people who want iron and steel have not got the money to pay for it.

"I think every iron corporation in the country will tell you that if they would agree to accept securities in payment for material they would long ago have had many more furnaces in operation than now. But you cannot pay workingmen with stocks or bonds, and consequently we have to allow orders to go by. Railroads and other corporations simply have not got the money to pay for the iron they need. The money markets have been in such a condition that, although borrowing rates have been low, it has not been possible to get accommodation without pledging as collateral full values for the loan—100 cents for the dollar. And the people who want to buy iron are not in possession of the necessary 100 cents.

"As to prospects for the iron trade, I can only say that every one is waiting, hoping, and expecting improvements. There is a good demand for iron—it is needed in a great many places. But the consumers really haven't got the wherewithal to buy the material, and until they have it, or until they are able to get such accommodation as they require, I do not see how we are going to sell very much more iron than now. Present prices are extremely low, and if any activity develops they are almost sure to advance.

"In the iron trade we believe that conditions have improved considerably of late, and that there is every reason to expect better times—except the lack of funds, of which almost every corporation is complaining."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Both the stock and bonds of Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced in price yesterday on buying of an excellent character. There are rumors of new arrangements to be made by the company for the use of the Brooklyn Bridge, and considerable talk is to be heard of the good prospects for increased earnings during the Summer. Friends of the company are appearing as buyers of the stock, and in their talk they are comparing the prospects of Brooklyn Rapid Transit with what has been accomplished with the traction lines in New York City.

COAL TRADE FACTS.

"Buyers of anthracite are holding off from making any purchases while the market continues as it is. The fact that no advance in price was made on the 1st of June has made the month a very dull one as far as sales are concerned, and while there has been something doing in the way of deliveries on purchases previously made, actual sales of coal for the month are very small. It is said that there will be a change in the price on the 1st of July, but at present nothing definite is to be had upon this subject. In the meantime the companies are asking the list as made about six weeks ago, and the sales that are being made are probably at that rate. So far as tonnage is concerned, not over 3,500,000 tons should be thought of for the month of July, for even with the restriction that has been had during the first half of this year, there is still coal on hand at many of the stocking places. After July the market ought to be able to take coal at the rate of 4,000,000 tons per month if this year is to be judged at all by that of past years, for it would seem as if we ought to be able to market 40,000,000 tons of anthracite, and if so the net result in a financial way for this year will be better than that of last."

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Thus it is that the always conservative Coal Trade Journal summarizes the anthracite situation. This record is hardly what goes current in the speculative circles of Wall Street, but there can be full reliance placed in it as fair and accurate.

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The Coal Trade Journal, in its issue today, will add:

"There is not much to be noted in the way of business in anthracite in Chicago. There may be an increase in the number of inquiries, but actual sales are very few and far between, and there are some rumors that cut rates still prevail. It is noticeable that the receipts of coal by boat are not at all what they usually are for the season up to this time, and on certain sizes dealers having dock yards are running short. So far as soft coal is concerned there is no change in conditions from what has been noted for some time past; a large tonnage and a low level of value. An effort is being made to restrict production at certain mines so that prices may be maintained about as they are, but there is little prospect of any increase during this season.

"Nothing is doing as yet in the Northwest in the movement of anthracite from the docks at the head of the lake to the consumer. On soft coal about all the trade worth having will be placed during the next thirty days, and this of course is the very favorable prices to the consumer for which coal is being sold—in fact, it is said that steam coal is being sold at the upper lake ports at as low a price as it is sold delivered for domestic purposes in Pittsburg.

"Our advices from Philadelphia are that anthracite is moving slowly so far as any new trade is concerned; shipments on orders entered for line and city trade are very much delayed, showing that the companies have more orders than they can fill under the present restriction. It is not to be taken from this, however, that any increase in the production is desirable.

"At the eastward there is a small demand for anthracite at present, although the dealers are making purchases very quietly, as consumers are taking very little coal. Soft market for bituminous with bargains plentiful and prices ranging from $1.90 per ton to $2.40 for the best, alongside at Boston; there is great pressure to sell all kinds of coal, but there is very little business offering.

"Throughout the district known in trade circles as Western, as far as anthracite business is concerned, it still appears to be a waiting game between the shippers and the dealers, and no hard coal is started as yet. It becomes more and more certain that the shipment of hard coal this season will be delayed beyond the usual time, and that there will be less 'stocking up' by dealers with shed room than has generally been the case. The trade called upon seems no more inclined to talk coal than they were thirty days ago, and the prospect of an advance on July 1 does not seem to have any effect."

WHY?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If this is not a real bull market, it is the best imitation we have seen in ten years. The big operators, who have profited by the recent rise, express themselves perfectly astounded at the avidity with which realizing sales are absorbed. Room traders, who have played all the tricks in their bags to bring about the reaction they so much need, confess that the market is beyond their control.

"Why" this sudden change of sentiment? "Why" this general improvement in prices?

Everybody is asking "Why?" and from every nook and corner of Wall Street, echo answers: "Why?"

The men who have profited so far are those who saw the first signs of a change for the better, and, instead of halting to reason "Why?" rushed in and seized the opportunity.

The fellows who were left, and who will be left, are still worrying over that fatal "Why?"

Moral—Make hay while the sun shines, and when your hay is harvested you can amuse yourself trying to account for the fact that the sun did shine. G. C.

LONDON BULLISH ON AMERICANS.

Wall Street houses with London connections report that from their advices, London sentiment as to American securities is decidedly bullish, although the London speculator is showing a disposition to take quick profits on his ventures in Americans. In London yesterday the American stocks all showed strength, being, in fact, the features of that market. Arbitrage brokers here, however, did very little. They were buyers of St. Paul and Louisville to a moderate extent, and small sellers of the other international stocks.

GAS STOCKS STRONG.

The local gas securities all showed strength yesterday on reiterations of the rumors which have recently been circulated regarding future developments in these properties. East River Gas common on the New York Stock Exchange sold up to 73½, a gain of 2½ points for the day. In the "outside board" the stock sold higher, closing at 74 bid, offered at 75. Consolidated Gas scored an advance of 2 points for the day, selling as high as 166½. Equitable Gas closed at 227 bid and Mutual Gas at 250 bid.

AS TO PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The Philadelphia Weekly Market Letter gives the following reasons why Philadelphia securities should be attractive to the investor:

1. Because they are cheap.
2. Because the low price at which many of them are selling makes the probability of severe losses in them much less hazardous.
3. Because their business, almost without exception, is showing steady improvement.
4. Because, being located at home, facts regarding their condition are more easily attainable.
5. Because their low prices make it possible to carry larger lines.
6. Because a majority of them are paying dividends, while others will begin distributing surplus earnings among shareholders in the near future.
7. Because, when general business improvement comes, they are certain to enjoy a substantial advance in price.
8. Because their respective managements are composed of shrewd, conservative, and prominent business men and financiers who have faith in the properties, as is evidenced by the fact that they are the largest stockholders.

TWO REORGANIZATION PLANS.

Rumor has it that the Hocking Valley plan is shortly to be made public. The stock continues inactive, although the tape bears more quotations for it than of late, but the bonds are showing some little activity. It is said that in the reorganization the bondholders are to be well taken care of.

There are also like rumors regarding the early publication of details of the Union Pacific plan. This latter stock was rather active yesterday, the transactions aggregating over 3,000 shares.

WALL STREET TALK.

Professional Wall Street was much surprised that the announcement of the death of Barney Barnato did not badly affect London speculative sentiment. It is significant of the slender threads on which bear hopes now depend that accidents of this sort can be relied upon to affect values. The historic drowning man grabbing at straws was enjoying a holiday compared with some of the bear unhappiness at present on parade in Wall Street.

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Mr. C. P. Huntington gave Wall Street some more Pacific Mail encouragement yesterday. Two more new steamships are to be built. This makes three officially promised within a year. But the building proceeds with excellent leisureliness. And insiders are able to let go a few odd lots of long stock at a profit.

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Echoers of Mr. J. Edward Addicks say the decision of Judge Dallas ordering the disclosure of Bay State Gas secrets is "encouraging." Mr. Addicks himself, meanwhile, is going to appeal to a higher court. That new Bay State Gas pool in Wall Street is not having a merry time trying to figure out just where the "encouragement" is.

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If there be anything more humorous than some of the new features in the New York Stock Exchange's "unlisted department," Wall Street never met it. An ice company's stock went on the list yesterday, and a coffin trust "security" is scheduled for early entry.

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Chicago speculators who went long of stocks a fortnight ago have been taking profits this week. One of these traders has made $120,000, mostly in the Granger railroad stocks.

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An odd Sugar Trust rumor—and one which officers refuse to discuss—is that there is to be an increase of the trust's common stock to $50,000,000—an addition of $13,000,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	180	181
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	64	69
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	118	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	28	30
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	133	135
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	152	155
Third Avenue Railroad	152	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	78	80
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry stock	63	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92½	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	143	147
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	85	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	74

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	13	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	227	230
Grand Rapids Gas	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	260
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	74	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	106	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	105½	108
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	111	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	121	123
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	69	71
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	96	97½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Consolidated Ice common	24	28
Consolidated Ice pf.	74	80
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	4	9
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf., ex div	65	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	98
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	37	42
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Co.	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	323½	325
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	153	155
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	98	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	90	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¾	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Merchants'	141
Am. Exchange	168	Metropolis	425
Broadway	230	Nassau	160
Butch. & Drovers'	100	National Union	200
Chemical	4000	New Amsterdam	200
City	500	New York	285
Columbia	170	Ninth National	100
Commerce	180	Nat. B'k of No. Am.	135
Continental	130	Park	270
Corn Exchange	280	Phenix	105
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	320	Second National	425
Imp. & Traders'	525	Shoe & Leather	90
Lincoln National	750	State of N. Y.	112
Manhattan	215	Tradesmen's	97
Mechanics'	190	U. S. National	175
Mech. & Traders'	120	West Side	275
Mercantile	170	Western National	114

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities:

200 shares Central Pacific Railroad Company, $100 each, 9⅝ per cent.

$21,400 International Development Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1904, (November, 1895, coupons attached,) $3,061.13.

25 shares Gainsville Cotton Seed Oil and Gin Company, $100 each, 5 per cent.

25 shares Rockdale Oil Company, $100 each, 10 per cent.

45 shares Lavaca Oil Company, $100 each, 7 per cent.

29 shares Velasco Oil Company, $100 each, $5.

75 shares Taylor Oil Mill and Gin Company, $100 each, $5.

$30,000 Velasco Oil Company, first mortgage 8 per cent. gold bonds, due March 1, 1904, 30 per cent.

50,000 shares Alaska Gold Syndicate Company, $1 each, (hypothecated,) $50 lot.

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 71½ per cent.

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 75 per cent.

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 75½ per cent.

Estate of L. W. Winchester: $500 Marshall Coal Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1920; 50,587 shares Little Annie Gold Mining Company, $50 each; 25,000 shares Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company, $10 each; 3,750 shares Picacho Silver Mining Co., 50 each; 500 shares American Exhaust Carbonating Company, $10 each; 500 shares Watson Petroleum Company, $10 each; 500 shares Kerr Farm Oil Company, $20 each; 500 shares Stony and McClintock Petroleum Company, $10 each; 400 shares Mexican Imperial Express Company, $100 each; 300 shares Consolidated Telephone Company, $10 each; 300 shares Long Island Land Company, $10 each; 206 shares Marshall Coal Company, $100 each; 188 shares Sir Roderick Dhu Gold Mining Company, $10 each; 133 shares International Screw Nail Company, $100 each; 100 shares Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, $100 each; 100 shares Tiger Mining and Milling Company, $100 each; 75 shares Colorado Silver and Copper Mining Company, $250 each; 29 shares Saratoga Selzer Spring Company, $100 each; 20 shares Gisborne Mechanical Marine Annunciator Company, $100 each; 15 shares Tobacco Manufacturing Association, $100 each; 10 shares Carrington & Co.'s Express; 5 shares Green Mountain Summer Home Company, $25 each; 5 shares Stormont Mining Company of Utah, $1 each, $25 lot.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 15. — To-day's was the most active and buoyant market seen here in seven months; indeed, for all-round strength, it was the best market seen since the 1893 panic. There had been an impression that the Copper stocks were through with their "Spring rise," and really the Copper shares have held back considerably thus far in June. But a few of them fully made up for it in their actions to-day. Calumet and Hecla, which is selling ex dividend of $10, made a new high record, rising $20, to $395, while Butte and Boston sold to the extent of well up to 10,000 shares in the morning alone, and gained 2½, to 20¾. Montana rose 2¼, to 129¼. Old Dominion got up 1½, to 18. West End Street sold up 2, to 85. No less than $60,000 Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis 6s sold in the morning, the price rising 3⅛, to 93. Memphis and Birmingham incomes were active and up to 26¼. The general market was decidedly stronger. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	211	212
Boston & Lowell	209	210
Boston & Maine	160	...
Boston & Providence	263	264
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102½	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	103½	106
Fitchburg pf.	94½	94¾
*Old Colony	176	177½
West End	84½	84¾
West End pf.	94	94½
Wisconsin Central	1½	2½
Oregon Short Line	16¾	17½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3¼	3½
Atlantic	20	21
Boston & Montana	128¾	129¼
Butte & Boston	20½	20⅝
Calumet & Hecla	385	390
Centennial	7⅝	7⅝
Franklin	15¾	..
Gold Coin Mines	4½	4¾
Kearsarge	17⅜	18
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	30½	30⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	4	4 1-16
Quincy	98	100
Santa Ysabel	13¾	13¼
Tamarack	117	119
Tamarack Junior	16½	17
Tecumseh	1½	2¾
Wolverine	9⅞	10

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	230

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 15, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅜	14⅜	1,623	American Cotton Oil	14	15	14	14½	+1½
59⅝	60	2,015	Am. Cotton Oil pf	58⅝	60¼	58⅝	59⅝	+ ⅞
111	113	20	American Express	113	113	113	113	
10⅝	11⅜	370	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	-⅛
29½	30¼	210	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	29½	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	-⅛
125¼	125⅞	47,491	American Sugar Refg.	124⅞	126½	124½	125⅜	-⅛
107⅞	108¼	699	Am. Sugar Refg. pf	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	+ ⅛
		5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	108	108	107⅝	107⅝	-⅛
73	73¼	2,210	American Tobacco	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
28	29	478	Ann Arbor pf	74	74¾	73	73	
12¼	12⅝	910	At., T. & S. F.	26	26	28½	28½	
23⅞	24	3,247	At., T. & S. F. pf	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
10½	11⅞	253	Baltimore & Ohio	24	24½	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
2½	3½	32	B. & O. Southw. pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	-⅛
10	11⅝	400	Bay State Gas	2	2	2	2	
24⅜	25⅛	5,382	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	10½	10¼	10½	10½	
108¾	108⅝	1,410	Brooklyn Union Gas	23½	24½	23½	24½	-⅛
50¼	50⅝	1,473	Canada Southern	108	108¾	108	108¼	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅞	100	Canadian Pacific	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	50¼	-⅛
17⅝	17⅞	710	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	-⅛
81	81¼	30,380	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
87⅞	87½	19,918	Chicago Gas	81	81½	80⅝	81	
78½	78⅝	26,490	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	88	88¼	87⅜	87⅜	+ ¼
136½	136⅝	470	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	78½	79⅛	78⅝	78½	+ ⅜
109⅝	110	2,880	Chicago & Northw.	136	136½	136	136½	+ ⅜
158		100	Chi. & Northw. pf	110¾	110¾	110	110	+ ⅜
69⅞	70	6,274	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	167½	167½	157½	157½	+ ⅜
24¼	24⅜	1,154	C., C., C. & St. Louis	70⅝	70⅝	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅜	905	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	24¾	23½	24½	
3¼	3⅝	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
165¾	166¼	1,942	Consolidated Gas	4	4	4	4	+ ¼
108¾	109¼	231	Delaware & Hudson	164½	166¾	164½	166¾	+ ¾
114	114½	100	Denver & R. G.	108½	108½	108½	108½	+2
107½	108¼	150	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	114½	114½	114½	114½	-½
114½	114⅝	120	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	+2½
88¾	89¼	110	Erie	108	108	108	108	-1⅝
87	87½	1,135	General Electric	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	+ ⅛
87½	39	500	Illinois Central	97	97	33	33⅛	
		200	Illinois Steel Co	40	40	38	38	-⅜
7	7½	200	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	-1½
24	24½	140	Laclede Gas	24	24	24	24	-⅛
81	85	111	Laclede Gas pf	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	-⅛
15¼	15⅝	700	Lake Erie & Western	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15⅛	+1
64½	65½	103	Lake Erie & West. pf	65	65	64	64	
170½	172	767	Lake Shore	170½	171¼	170½	170½	
49¾	50	7,545	Louisville & Nashville	50¼	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞	-⅛
87½	87¾	3,840	Manhattan Con.	88⅜	88⅝	87½	87⅝	-⅛
100	110	400	Metropolitan Traction	110	110	109½	109¾	-⅛
49¼	50	110	Michigan Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	-⅛
12⅜	13	310	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	50	50	50	50	-⅛
31	31¼	2,750	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	-⅛
17⅜	17⅝	3,050	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31½	31⅝	31	31¼	-⅛
20¼	21¼	100	Missouri Pacific	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
28¾	29	900	Mobile & Ohio	20½	20½	20½	20½	-⅛
95½	96¼	54	National Lead Co	20½	20½	20½	20½	-⅛
18	83	300	National Linseed Oil	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	-⅛
100⅞	101¾	6,475	New Jersey Central	13	13¼	13	13¼	
74½	76	2,257	New York Central	84½	85	82⅞	83¾	-⅛
107⅝	108	400	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	71	73½	71	73⅞	-⅛
62	75	86	N. Y. & R. Gas pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	-⅛
23¾	24	100	N. Y. Sus. & West.	68	68	68	68	
11	12¼	50	Norfolk & Western	24	24	24	24	
20⅜	30½	20	Norfolk & Western pf.	11	11	11	11	
4⅝	4¾	120	North American	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
14⅞	15	8,060	Northern Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	
42⅜	43	7,734	Northern Pacific pf.	15½	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	
6⅞	7¼	200	Ontario Mining	43⅞	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	-⅛
1¼	1⅝	600	Or. S. L., wh. iss.	7	7	7	7	
53¼	54	348	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	14	14⅜	14	14⅛	
		300	Or. S. L. & U. N.	53	58⅝	53	53⅝	-⅛
29	29¼	3,570	Pacific Mail	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	-⅛
164½	165	116	Pull. Pal. Car Co	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	-⅛
27⅛	27⅝	8,651	Reading	21⅝	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞	-⅛
46½	46¾	5,442	Reading 1st pf.	22⅜	22½	21⅞	21⅞	-⅛
27⅝	27⅞	1,539	Reading 2d pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	-⅛
3	3¼	200	St. J. & G. I.	28	28¼	28¼	28¼	-⅛
39¼	39½	260	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3½	3½	3½	3½	-⅛
11½	12	700	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	39¼	39	39	39	-⅛
9	9½	210	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
5½	5¾	672	St. L. & San Fran.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	-⅛
49¼	49½	2,675	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	-⅛
17⅜	17⅝	7,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	49½	49½	48½	48½	-⅛
58⅝	59	1,810	St. Paul & Omaha	17½	17½	17½	17½	-⅛
143	145	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	143	143	143	143	
15¾	16	300	Southern Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15¾	
9¼	9⅜	1,020	Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
28⅞	29	3,055	Southern Railway pf.	29½	29½	28⅞	29	-⅛
6⅞	6⅞	30	Standard R. & T.	20¾	20¾	20	20	-⅜
24¾	24⅞	4,400	Tenn Coal & Iron	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10¼	10½	1,875	Texas Pacific	24¾	25	24	24¼	-½
7⅝	7⅞	500	Union Pacific	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	-½
1⅞	2	300	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	
38	42	50	United States Express	2	2	2	2	
57½	58	4,500	U. S. Rub. pf., ex div.	39¾	40	39¾	40	
12½	13	150	United States Rubber	57¾	58¼	57½	58	-⅛
14⅞	15¼	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
82⅞	83	1,015	Wabash pf.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	-⅝
		6,711	Western Union Tel.	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	
Sales.		202,418		83¾	83¾	82¾	83	-⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		Lake E & W 1st 5s	
1,000	69	1,000	117¼
At, T & S F gen 4s	70	Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	
20,000		1,000	102¼
12,000	84⅛	L S & M So Div bonds	
11,000	84	1,000	110⅛
2,500	83⅞	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	107¾
5,000	84	4,000	
Adjustment 4s	83¼	Lehigh Val Term 5s	98
5,000		1,000	100¼
146,000	40⅞	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	
20,000	50	con, assented	
30,000	49⅞	5,000	97⅝
10,000	49¾	1,000	
5,000	50¼	1,000	96⅝
9,000	49⅞	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
5,000	49¾	3,000	117¼
5,000	49¾	7,000	
10,000	49¾	Long Island G M 4s	117½
15,000	49¾	2,000	
Brooklyn R T 5s	49¾	Louis & Nash, Pens &	86¾
5,000		Atl 1st	
10,000	78	10,000	98
2,000	78½	Louis & Nash, N O &	
5,000	78¼	Mobille 1st	114⅞
5,000	79	7,000	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Manhattan Ry con 4s	122½
5,000	112¾	25,000s20F	
Buff, R & P G M 5s		Metropolitan Elev 2d	93¾
3,000	98	20,000	94
Canada Southern 2d		Metropolitan Elev 2d	
3,000	108	3,000	107
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Mil & St Paul cons	105
5,000	87¾	7,000	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Mil & St Paul Term 5s	130⅝
1,000	31	14,000	
Cent Ga, Mn & N 5s		Mil & St P, I & D est	115
40,000	94½	1,000	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Wis & Min Div	137
7,000	75⅝	5,000	
31,000	75⅝	Mil & St P 8s 1st	113¾
10,000	75⅝	12,000	
5,000	75⅝	Mil & St P G M 4s, Se-	
10,000	75⅝	ries A	89¾
8,000	75⅞	8,000	90
5,000	75½	Minn & St L con 5s	102¾
2,000	75¾	3,000	
3,000	75¾	Mo, K & East 1st	103
3,000	75¾	10,000	
7,000	75¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	91¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000	
2,000	110⅝	10,000	83¾
7,000	110¾	9,000	83¾
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s		Mo, K & T 2d	68¼
1,000	100	17,000	
Nebraska ext 4s		25,000	61¼
1,000	91¼	1,000	61
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Mo Pac 1st con 6s	61¼
5,000	99⅝	3,000	
Chicago & Erie 1st		Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	78
5,000	109¼	1,000	
11,000	109⅝	N Y Cent deb 4s	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr		1,000	103
Co certfs		N Y, C & St L 4s	
15,000	42¾	10,000	105¼
5,000	42¾	N Y, Lack & Western,	
Chi & N W coup gold 7s		construction mtge	
3,000	142	1,000	116¾
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	117	N Y, N H & H 4s cons	
2,000		deb certfs	
4,000	106¾	1,000	137
2,000	106⅞	N Y O & W refdg 4s	
14,000s20F	107	3,000	95½
2,000	106¾	Norf & West Ry con 4s	
1,000	106¾	10,000	74
C, St L & N O 1st cons 7s	107	1,000	
2,000		Norfolk & Western, New	73½
C, St P, M & O cons	102¼	River 1st	
14,000		6,000	120
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust	131½	North Pac 1st 6s	
Co certfs		2,000s20F	119½
3,000	50½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M		1,000	56¼
Co certfs		22,000	56¾
3,000	71¼	5,000	56¾
2,000	72	13,000	56¾
Col & Ninth Av 1st		20,000	56¾
10,000	117½	500	56¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga		45,000	56¾
con 5s		15,000	56¾
17,000	102¾	1,000	56¾
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s		5,000	56¾
20,000	88	1,000	56¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N		5,000	56¾
Y con 5s		1,000	56¾
1,000	99¼	Nor Pac prior lien 4s	
Erie gen lien 3-4s	113½	27,000	91¼
2,000		1,000	89¾
Erie 4s prior bonds	66½	19,000	89¾
15,000		4,500	89¾
Ft W & D C 1st	91	500	89¾
6,000	62	Nor Pac Term 1st	90
Ga Pacific 1st 5-6s		1,000	
1,000	118	Ohio & Miss 2d	104¾
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		2,000	
18,000	99¼	3,000	118
H & T Cen G M 4s		Oregon R & N 4s	118½
5,000	68	6,000	
1,000	65¼	Oregon Short Line 6s	85½
Int & Gt Nor 2d migc		14,000s10F	
3,000	78¾	2,000s10F	118¾
5,000		Oregon S L inc A, when	118¾
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust		issued	96
Co certfs		10,000	23
25,000	72	Oregon S L & U N con,	
10,000	72¼	Trust Co certfs	44¾
4,000	71¾	17,000	
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		5,000	80½
5,000	98½	Pitts & Connellsville 4s	81
		10,000	106
Total sales			

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRAFMULLER, GUSTAV A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV A. GRAFMULLER, late of the City of Orange, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin F. Martin, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1897. KATIE GRAFMULLER, Administratrix. AUGUST L. MARTIN, Attorney for Administratrix, 66 Broadway, New York City. my12-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUSSON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH HUSSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Benjamin F. Carpenter, No. 98 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. MATTHEW A. HUSSON, Administrator. BENJAMIN F. CARPENTER, Attorney for Administrator, No. 98 Nassau Street, New York City. d23-law6mW&Je23

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	
4s, r., 1907	111	
4s, c., 1907	113	
4s, r., 1925	124⅞	
4s, c., 1925	125⅛	
5s, r., 1904	113¾	
5s, c., 1904	113¾	
Currency 6s, 1898	101¼	
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	
Currency 6s, 1898	101¼	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101½	
Adams Express	149	151
Alb. & Sus., ex d.	172	
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	
Am. Coal	110	
Am. Tobacco pf	104½	
Ann Arbor	9½	
At. & Pac.		
Boston A. L. pf	105	
Brunswick Co	¼	
Bur., R. & P.		20
Buff., R. & P. pf.		60
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Capital Traction	54	
Central Pacific	9½	10½
Chi. & Alton pf	162	
Chi. & E. Ill.	37	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	96	98
Chicago Gt. W.	3	4
C., C. & St. L.		60
Clev., L. & W. pf.	90	68
Cleve. & Pitts.	164	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	3	3
Com. Cable	165	85
	65,160	

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	49¾	50	49¾	50
3,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
5,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	90	90	90	90
2,000	Rock Island 5s	107	107	107	107
5,000	Texas Pac. 2d	23½	24¼	23¾	24⅜
$35,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@60¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,017.18 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,771,158
Exports in same period	18,503,708
Net exports	$16,732,640
Net exports, 1896	20,440,888
Net exports, 1895	12,925,440
Net exports, 1894	47,460,831
Net exports, 1893	63,342,978

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .40, 1,400 Brunswick at .07, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 2,300 Leadville at .14@.15@.14, 500 Plymouth at .18, 500 Pharmacist at .11, and 1,000 Phoenix at .05.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.05	.04
Belcher	.15	.15
Best & Belcher	.20	.20
Bullion	.47	.50
Caledonia	.11	.11
Challenge Con.	.09	.09
Chollar	.37	.37
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial		.01
Crown Point	.01	.01
Exchequer	.20	.21
Gould & Curry	.01	.01
Hale & Norcross	.34	.34
Julia	.79	.75
Justice	.04	.04
Kentuck Con.	.07	.07
Mexican	.01	.04
Occidental Con.	.30	.30
Ophir	.15	.16
Overman	.74	.79
Potosi	.10	.10
Savage	.62	.64
Scorpion	.25	.27
Sierra Nevada	.03	.03
Silver Hill	.51	.53
Union Con.	.01	.01
Utah Con.	.34	.37
Yellow Jacket	.04	.05
Standard	.30	.30
Silver bars, 59⅞	1.35	.40
drafts, sight, 17½; telegraphic, 20.	Mexican dollars,	49@49½;

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.03	.03
Anaconda	.03	.03
Argentum	.42	.42
Blue Bell	.35½	.36
Consolidated	.02	.02¼
Elkton	.07	.07
Gibson	1.01	.90
Golden Fleece	.33	.32
Grouse	*.29	*.29
Isabella	.04¾	.04¾
Jefferson	.29¼	.29¼
Pharmacist	.07½	.08¼
Portland	.09¼	.09½
Rosa	.09	.09
Union	.07¼	.07¼
Work	.15¼	.15
*Asked.	.04½	.04½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
1st week June	$132,500	$189,200	$129,200
From July 1	6,453,740	7,019,846	6,453,663
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	654	637	637
1st week June	$40,375	$48,265	$45,262
From Jan. 1	1,149,104	1,174,829	1,111,677
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	961	961	961
1st week June	$85,762	$63,770	$68,410
From Jan. 1	1,721,455	1,619,254	1,823,683
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week June	$20,417	$17,718	$16,623
From Jan. 1	493,221	455,603	375,739
UNION PACIFIC proper for April—			
Gross earnings	1,105,479	988,358	1,083,432
Operating ex	737,400	646,816	691,917
Net earnings	368,079	341,541	391,426
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	4,223,531	3,923,061	4,069,780
Operating ex	2,768,629	2,652,552	2,692,638
Net earnings	1,429,901	1,270,508	1,377,142
CENTRAL BRANCH for April—			
Gross earnings	39,332	35,335	24,441
Operating ex	20,706	19,834	17,392
Net earnings	12,626	15,500	7,049
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	185,940	131,802	92,837
Operating ex	100,638	77,194	72,735
Net earnings	85,304	54,697	20,101
ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC for April—			
Gross earnings	32,467	24,648	21,003
Operating ex	34,681	20,578	27,732
Deficit	2,214	4,929	6,729
From Jan. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	142,504	97,027	80,009
Operating ex	122,457	108,202	100,565
*Deficit	20,047	*11,175	*11,556
UNION PACIFIC system for April—			
Gross earnings	1,250,689	1,143,403	
Operating ex	920,308	772,369	
Net earnings	375,381	371,033	
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	5,090,504	4,576,341	
Operating ex	3,380,317	3,155,915	
Net earnings	1,710,187	1,420,426	

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The voting Trustees of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company announce that the dividend of 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock will be payable on July 6, and that the transfer books for the same will close on June 22 and reopen July 6.

New National Banks.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following applications for authority to organize national banks have been approved: "The National Bank of Dallas," Texas, capital $100,000; "The American Exchange National Bank of Cleveland," Ohio, capital $250,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11¾	11¾	11	11¾
27,680	Am. Sug. Refs.	126⅞	126½	124⅞	125⅜
160	Am. Tobacco	74½	74½	72¾	72¾
30	A., T. & S. F.	12½	12½	12½	12½
60	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24	24	23⅞	24
3,950	Canada Southern	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛
2,660	C., R. I. & Pac.	88	88⅞	87⅞	87⅞
7,040	C., B. & Q.	70⅝	70⅝	69⅝	69⅞
13,060	C., Mil. & St. P.	78⅞	79⅛	78⅛	78⅝
2,900	Central of N. J.	84½	84½	82⅝	82⅝
200	C., S. P., M. & O.	59¼	59¼	58½	58½
10	Ch. & Northwest.	110	110	110	110
230	Gen. Electric	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
960	Louis. & Nash.	50⅜	50½	49⅝	49⅝
220	Manhattan	88¼	88¾	87¾	87¾
100	Mo. Pacific	17⅛	18⅛	17½	17½
10	N. Y. Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,310	Nor. Pac. pf	43¼	43¾	42¾	43⅛
180	Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
2,500	Reading	22⅜	22½	21⅝	22
130	Southern pf.	22⅞	22½	21⅝	21⅝
100	St. L. South. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
40	Stand. R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
230	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25	24¼	24¼
200	Texas Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
120	Union Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	U. S. Leather pf.	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾
40	Wabash pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
810	West. Union	83½	83½	82¾	82¾

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALBERT LOBER.—Judgment for $2,672 was yesterday entered against Albert Lober in favor of August Lober.

L. SIMON & SON.—Judgment for $4,320.12 was yesterday entered against L. Simon & Son, cigar dealers of 1,399 Avenue A, in favor of Schroeder & Bon on promissory note.

FREDERICK HERDA.—Frederick Herda, liquor dealer of 11 Allen Street, confessed judgment for $818.54 to the John Krauss Brewing Company yesterday. He had been in business two years, succeeding M. L. Goldman.

LOUIS BRODOWSKY & SON.—In the City Court yesterday Richard P. Lydon was appointed receiver for Louis Brodowsky & Son, furniture dealers of 126 Delancey Street, on application of James Lieberman. The fixed stock was sold out by the Sheriff on April 26 last. The elder Brodowsky had been in the furniture business since 1888.

FRANCIS TIMONEY.—Francis Timoney, retail grocer doing business at 307 First Avenue, made a general assignment without preferences, yesterday to James L. D. O'Reilly. Timoney was well known on the east side, where he had been in the grocery business for the past fifteen years, having at one time several stores on First and Second Avenues.

DIEDRICH E. GRAFF.—Diedrich E. Graff, restaurant keeper at 51 Beaver Street, yesterday confessed judgment for $2,104.78 to William Pilgrim on a promissory note. The Sheriff has taken possession on an execution issued against the property. Mr. Graff had been in the restaurant business for thirty years, and last year he and his former partner bought the place which Louis Schmidt had conducted for the previous ten years. About a month ago he bought the interest of his partner.

Out of Town.

ESTATE OF THOMAS LECOUNT.—The Thomas Lecount insolvent estate, at Niantic, Conn., will pay creditors 34 per cent. His life insurance of $10,000 was paid into the estate.

PLUMB, BURDICT & BARNARD.—Plumb, Burdict & Barnard, manufacturers of bolts and nuts, with large works at Tonawanda, N. Y., applied yesterday to Justice Lambert for the appointment of a temporary receiver in the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the firm. The application was granted. The assets of the firm were estimated nominally at $100,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ACKER, Eulie—S. W. Ehrich and another	
BUELLESBACH, Casper—The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York	$194
BRADY, Sylvester M.—J. Murray and another	26
BRAUS, Paul—Empire Molding Works	224
BROWN, William L. and Fanny F.—Joseph Young	339
BROWN, Charles—R. J. Kraft	900
BOARER, James, and Jacob James—The Nassau Bank	97
BANKERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Mary E. Lord	489
CHAPMAN, Edward M.—H. M. Robertson and another	94
COFFEY, Katie D.—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	208
CORELL, Benjamin, and Theodore Werner—H. C. Rosenbaum and another	
CALLAGHAN, John—J. W. Crawford, Jr.	118
COHEN, Barnett—L. Behrman	
CORNELISSE, John—Harburger	321
DAVIES, Casper D.—H. C. Doe	
DONOVAN, Florence G.—G. Bittel and others	1,775
DAVIS, Bernard and Mary—A. Boehm	
DAILEY, Herbert L.—C. Abele, receiver, &c.	186
ELLIS, Uriah, and Richard, and Henry G. Goodwin—P. Sullivan	70
EVANS, Theodore M.—The Gillin Printing Company	
FLANAGAN, Owen—Helen Murphy	
FISH, James H.—H. L

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day Among the Brokers—Auction Room Dealings.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles F. Dietrich the four-story stone-front dwelling 142 West Eighty-second Street, 20 by 56 by 100.

The Ernst Marx syndicate, the purchaser of the sixty-two lots bounded by Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets, have resold seven of them to a builder for improvement.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold the four-story dwelling 34 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102. In part payment is given the building formerly occupied by the Union Theological Seminary, 9 University Place. It is understood that the latter will be torn down and a modern manufacturing building erected on the site.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John H. Oates, for $27,833, the five-story brick flat 117 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Florence C. Joseph, for $3,700, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 538 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 17.10 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to W. J. Nicholas, for $18,465 and $18,676, respectively, the two five-story brick flats 694 and 696 Brook Avenue, each 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William H. G. Peters, for $9,000, the two-story stone dwelling northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue and Faile Street, 200 by 200.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Gans, Acker & Westphal, for $15,200, the four-story brick building 425 East Seventy-first Street, 25 by 102.2.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to Edward C. Bailey, for $5,100, the two-story frame dwelling 2,038 Crotona Avenue, 24 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob Ruppert, for $2,758, the two-story frame dwelling Barker Avenue, east side, 266.8 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 33.4 by 125 by 33 by 125.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, four lots, each 25 feet front, varying in depth from 152.2¼ to 161.3¾; One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 65; One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 81.7.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 50 lots on Webster, Park, and Tiebout Avenues, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Granite Place; also, two two-story frame dwellings on the west side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, between Marion Avenue and Granite Place.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, Heath Avenue, northwest side, 412 feet northeast of Boston Avenue, ten lots, each 25 feet front, varying in depth from 92.6 feet to 99 feet; Fort Independence Street, east side, near corner of Giles Place, 111.5 by 55 by 60.3 by 46; northwest corner of Fort Independence Street and Boston Avenue, triangular plot 91.10 by 19.10 by 88.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 251 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 175.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11; also, 253 by 108.2, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $22,460.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrill, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 100 by 105, two-story frame wagon house and stable. Due on judgment, $3,178.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, Park Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil, east side, 250 feet south of Northern Terrace, 50 by 150, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., referee, 58 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 53.4 feet east of Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,150.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 510 Broome Street, north side, 80.4 feet east of Thompson Street, runs east 25 feet by north 80 by west 6 by south 30.6 by west 13.5 by south 49.6, seven-story brick stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $12,773; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 2,107 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 24.11 by 75, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $34,220.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 26 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,798.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of 143 lots in Parkville, Brooklyn, on Avenu P, Parkway, Coney Island and Foster Avenues, Avenues H, J, and K, East Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Streets.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 56, James C. Crawford of 24 East Forty-second Street, owner; George A. H. Taylor of 56 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Convent Avenue, for four three-story and basement brick dwellings, 18.6 and 19 by 45, Charlotte Beyer of 245 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; John P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $52,000.

Classon Avenue, northwest corner of Beacon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 38, Albert Lalnothe of 801 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Andrew Eisben, architect; cost, $3,800.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 285.5 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 13.4 by 11.6, Charles McConnell of 467 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; William Stauffer of 1,088 Jennings Street, architect; cost, $350.

Middleton Road, west side, 162 feet south of Grant Street, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28, Mrs. Kate Anderson, owner; William Stableton of Unionport, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

No. 111 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Amelia Dunlap, premises, owner; Edward L. Anthony of 142 East Eighty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,100.

No. 25 West Fifty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Alice C. Beadleston, premises, owner; Adams & Marcus of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 38 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with stores, estate of Walden Pell of 13 East Twenty-ninth Street, owner; F. Livingston Pell, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 88 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store, Philippina Prass of 2,533 Third Avenue, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

CALIFORNIA REALTY AUCTION.

San Diego Land and Town Company's Property Sold.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 15.—The property of the San Diego Land and Town Company, including the Sweetwater dam and water system, 4,000 acres of lemon orchards, and the National City and Otay Railway, sold at receiver's sale by the order of the court, was bid in by the company. Receiver A. D. Lanning, by order of the court, turned over the entire property, valued at $5,000,000, to the officers of the company, free of debt. The headquarters of the Land and Town Company is in Boston.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 15.

ALLEN ST, w s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 50 x50; John Kapp to Levy Minsky. 1

ARTHUR AV, e s, 220.7 ft n of Bayard St, 33.4x87.6; Henry G. Leist and wife to Regina Meier. 1

ARTHUR AV, e s, 327 ft n of Bayard St, 33.4x87.6; Regina Meier to Mary McManus ..... Exchange

AVENUE A, s e corner of 81st St, 25x 73; Johann H. Borgstede and wife to Herman Schmuck 10

AVENUE A, w s, 47.4 ft s of 11th St, 23.8x94; Franz X. Majewski and wife to Henriette Vogel 1

AVENUE B, n e corner of 15th St, Unionport, 108x406; Elizabeth Heilman Seas to Magdalena Wenner 1

BROADWAY, 287, s w corner of Reade St, 25x100; Lella S. Storm to A. C. Lawrence 20,000

BROADWAY, 287, and 55 Reade St; Ashton C. Lawrence to Sarah M. Orvis, as executrix, one-sixth part 27,500

BROADWAY, w s, 74.11 ft s of 130th St, 25x96.9x25x96.4; Dennis O'Connor and wife to Emma L. Hollock 5,500

BROOK AV, n w s, 88.3 ft n of North 3d Av, 82.4x93.4x74.10x75.0; Jesse S. Nelson, referee, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 5,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 203, 25x100; Pauline Levy to Mary F. Peckham 60,000

CHERRY ST, 27, 20.6x86x25x67, John McAlister to Martha O'Neil 3,000

FULTON ST, n w s, 100 ft s of Kosciuth Av, 50x100; Lela V. Grant to L. B. Austin 1

GRAND ST, 552, 40x100; Hugh Nesbitt and wife to Bernard Galewski 100

HOME ST, s s, 127.11 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x106.4x26.9x96.9; Lizzie A. Mc-Cone to Frank McCone 1

HOWARD ST, n s, 25.6x100; Caroline E. S. Sus and another, executors, to Mary A. McNamara 30,000

LENOX AV, n w corner of 117th St, 75x 25.3; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Daniel Veldenhalven 42,200

LONGFELLOW AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 100.2x217.11x54.2x102.4; Charlotte Blumenthal to Annie F. Vreeland. 1

LOTS 372 and 373, Block K, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to George Voight and another 800

LOT 259, map of portion of Lott G. Hunt estate; Carrie S. Wesmann to Kate Flynn 500

LOT 2, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Luise Riegler 850

LOT 420, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to William Gee 450

LOTS, map of Cedric Park; Owen F. Hanretty to Thomas Hanretty 1

LOTS 2 to 18, inclusive, Lots 21, 22, 24 to 27, inclusive, 61, 62, 87, 88 to 127, inclusive, 152 to 155, inclusive, map of Cedric Park; Frank J. Southwell to Philip A. Smyth and another 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x70; Henry Hubener and wife to Joseph Hlavac 1

MORRIS AV, s w corner of Elton St, 58.10x100; John McLoughlin, as executor, to John Ellard 1

NORFOLK ST, 81; Samuel Strasbourger to Isaac Marx 1

PELHAM ROAD, e s, 25 ft n of Lee St, 75x100; Robert H. Ernest to Henry Goldberger and another 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 74.11x100; Herman Schmuck and others to John H. Borgstede 1

SULVAN AV, w s, 281.3 ft n of St. Vincent Av, 13x220.9x92.7x200; Mary V. Sheridan to John F. Doyle 10

TINTON AV, e s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 40x80; Jane MacArthur to H. B. Roach.

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Fletcher St, 148x100; Thomas Carroll and wife to John Hickey 1

WEST ONE-HALF old Mill Brook and adjoining vacant land, map of East Village of Melrose; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Ann Hanlon 250

1ST AV, 563, w s, 19.6x70; Fannie Bender to Frederick Lewis 17,500

2D AV, e s, 50.9 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; David Oppenheimer and wife to James Roberts 14,750

5TH AV, n w s, 49.5 ft s w of 29th St, 49.4x100; New York Realty Company to Henry Corn 390,000

5TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 127th St, 25x 100; Edward T. Loew and wife to William Goadby 55,000

9TH AV, 356, 18.6x80.10; Marcellin R. Dellac to Elias Q. Horton 10

9TH AV, 356, 18.6x60.10; Marcellin D. F. Dellac and wife to Elias Q. Horton 13,650

10TH AV, s e corner of 210th St, 24.11x 100; Jacob Norstrand and wife to Henry J. Norstrand 2,000

13TH AV, w s, 712, map of Village of Wakefield, 106x114; Anthony R. Macoubrey and another, executors, to Richard Morrison and Michael Brennan 4,500

13TH AV, w s, 712, map of Village of Wakefield, 106x114; Jane A. Miller and another to Richard Morrison and Michael Brennan 1

31D ST, 40, n s, 100 e 4th Av, 40x75; Henry Corn and wife to the New York Realty Company 35,000

31D ST, n s, Lots 360 and 361, map of Lacolis Reinhardt, 50x134; Charles D. Griswold to Gertrude Griswold 1

32D ST, s s, 431.6 ft w of Boulevard, 18.8x100; Isabelle N. Leo to Annie M. Baer 1

153D ST, n s, 284.1 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, —x—; Anna L. Stevenson and others to John W. Nichols 300

154TH ST, n s, 43.9 ft e of Woodlawn Av, 18.9x99.11; Patrick J. Owens and wife to William Mossner and wife 12,000

161ST ST, n e s, 374 ft e of Jerome Av, 99x118.9x irreg.x99.3x109; Charles S. Woodward to Adalyn M. Smith 1

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105.10; Charles Fisher and wife to Robert L. Wallace 1

165TH ST, s s, 49.10 ft w of Tinton Av, 20x90; Henry Schaupp and wife to Hermann Raschen 250

167TH ST, 107, n s, 16.8 East, e s, 16.8x90; Annie F. Vreeland to Charlotte Blumenthal, exchange 1

Recorded Leases.

BEINHAUER, Ferdinand, to Mary A. McEntegart; 817 9th Av, store, &c., 5 years $1,700, 1,700

BOSWELL, John, to Patrick Bohen; 95 Park Row, 3 years, 1 month 2,000

CLARK, George, to Celine Mayers; 181 1st Av, 2 years 840

JOYCE, Edward, and another to Daniel Meenan; 557 10th Av, 9 years 10½ months ..... $1,500 to 1,800

MINER, Henry C., to Sara E. Knowles; 31 to 35 West 28th St and entrance at 1,187 Broadway, 5th Av. Theatre, 5 years 35,000

SCHOPPAUL, C., to John Ebaeter; 718 Courtlandt Av, n e corner of 155th St, 1 year 240

BREER, William, Jr., to John C. Haberstroh and another; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 74th St, store, &c., 5 years ..... $1,800 and 2,000

BRUGGER, Michael, to John L. Eymer; 1,680 Avenue A, 5 years 720

Recorded Mortgages.

AVERILL, Cornelia K., and husband to John A. Brown, jr.; n w s of Carmine St, 118 ft n e of Bleecker St, 3 years $51,000

BRENNAN, Edward, and Richard Morrison to Harlem Savings Bank; Lot 712, map of the Village of Wakefield, 1 year. 2,000

BORGSTEDT, John H., and wife to Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag; w s of St. John's Av, 24.11 ft s of 134th St, 5 years 1,000

CORN, Henry, and wife to Julius Loewenthal; n w s of 5th Av, 49.5 ft s w of 29th St, 5 years 65,000

CONOVER, Lena R., and husband to John T. Willets, guardian, &c., of Valentine M. Willets; n s of 82d St, 221 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 32,000

CRAGER, Rosalie, and husband to C. J. M. Husson and Edward H. K. Belcher, trustees; 264 Delancey St and 45 Columbia St, 5 years 17,000

DAVIS, Gherardi, to Lewis H. Nash and another, trustees, &c., of Lewis Hallock; 34 East 30th St, 1 year 35,000

DUBREIL, Frank P., and Terezina, to Augustus B. Carrington; s e corner of Jerome and Van Courtlandt Avs, ½ year.. 225

DUNN, Thomas J., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 501 and 503 Columbus Av, 3 years 80,000

EIFE, Francis, and wife to Annie R. Bauerdorf; n s of East 12th St, 324 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 4,500

ELLARD, John, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank of New York; s w corner of 152d St and Morris Av, 1 year 20,000

FISCHER, Kate, and husband to Birbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; w s of Therriot Av, 275 ft s of McGraw Av, installments 1,800

FOUNTAIN, Gideon E., and wife and Gerard Fountain to Gideon Fountain; 136 East 70th St, 3 years 20,000

FENNO, Leah J., to John Bussing, jr.; w s of Sedgwick Av, corner of Cedar Av, 3 years 2,000

GATES, Ephraim C., and others to Charles E. Bigelow; w s of Gerard Av, at intersection of the centre line of Grove St, and other property, 1 year 35,000

GLASS, Henry, to Thomas H. Messenger, as executor, &c.; 433 East 58th St, 5 years 7,000

GOADBY, William H., to the Knickerbocker Trust Company; w s of 5th Av, 74.11 ft n of 127th St, 3 years 25,000

GREACEN, Robert A., and wife to James A. Webb, treasurer, &c.; n s of 84th St, 331.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000

HICKEY, John, and wife, to William H. McCormick; n e corner of Washington Av and Fletcher St, 5 years 11,000

HLAVAC, Josef, to Moser Arndstein; 1,507 Madison Av, 2 years 1,500

ISAACS, Barney, and Joseph Cohn to Michael Cohn; 83 and 85½ Bowery, leasehold, 1 year 3,000

JORGENSEN, Anders, and wife to Philip Robins; n s of Home St, 50 ft w of Fox St, 3 years 3,000

KEARNS, John H., to James J. McKenna and another, trustees, &c.; 141 West 20th St, 3 years 17,500

KNOLHOFF, John F. W., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 24th St, 175 and 200 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 18,000

KORNAHRENS, Gesine, and others to Catharine Henken; 1,058 1st Av, 5 years. 3,100

KEARNS, John H., to James J. McKenna and another, trustees for Nora A. Mulqueen; 139 West 20th St, 3 years 17,500

LEO, Isabelle N., to Solomon Moses; n s of 158th St, 712.1 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 2,000

LANGAN, Michael J., to Franklin Braunderth; s s of 144th St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 15,000

LE VINESS, Adele, to Elizabeth S. Reid; w s of Union Av, 72.9 ft s of Home St, 2 years 2,250

LEYENDECKER, Philip T., to Barbara Leyendecker; n s of 2d St, 120.2 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 5,000

LIEBOVITZ, Fanny, and husband to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of East Broadway, Lot 5, of map by E. W. Bridges, Seventh Ward, 1 year 10,000

LURRS, Dora, to Louise Pryibil; 270 East 10th St, 1 year 1,000

McNAMARA, Mary A., to the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States; 3 Howard St, 2 years 15,000

McWALTERS, Mary, to Henry Wiener; 544 West 44th St, 5 years 19,000

McWALTERS, Mary, to Augustus F. Holly; 544 West 44th St, 3 months 2,000

MAJEWSKI, Franz X., to Henriette Vogel; n s 93d St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.. 4,000

MAJEWSKI, Franz X., to Henriette Vogel; n s of 93d St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.. 4,000

MITCHELL, Euphemia S., to Edwin Shufeldt; n s of 101st St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years 13,250

METZLER, John H., and wife to Kate J. Dodin, new; e s of Valentine Av, 375.4 ft n of 179th St, 5 years 3,500

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Jacob M. Newman; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 19,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, and wife to Edward V. Loew; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of 4th Av, demand 17,000

MAYERS, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 270 West 70th St, 3 years 6,000

MEIER, Regina, to Henry G. Leist; 2,406 and 2,408 Arthur Av, 1½ years 600

MORAN, John W., and wife to Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustees; n w corner of 89th St and Madison Av, 5 years 65,000

MORAN, John W., and wife to Adolph M. Bendheim; n w corner of 89th St and Madison Av, 1½ years 5,000

MOSSER, William, and wife to Patrick J. Owens; n s of 161st St, 43.9 ft e of Woodlawn Av, 1 year 1,000

OSTERWALD, Otto, and wife to Edward Bachmann and wife; w s of 179th St, 92.7 ft w of Washington Av, 2½ years 800

PAGE, Mildred A., and husband to the New York Life Insurance Company; 304 West 58th St, 5 years 12,500

PARSONS, Charles, Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 27 West 45th St, 3 years 12,500

PECKHAM, Mary F., to Pauline Levy; w s of Central Park West, 75.8 ft n of 89th St, demand 30,000

PHILLIPS, Asher L., and wife to Margaret Marshall; 23 East 48th St, 2 years 430

RIEGLER, Louise, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 3, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 425

SCHAUPP, Henry, to Henry Schaupp; s s of 165th St, 49.10 ft w of Tinton Av, 3 years 1,000

STRATTON, George H., and wife to Tarrant Bedlam; s s of 50th St, 213.1 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 6,000

SAYRE, Cornelia F., to Harriet A. Shepperd; s e corner of Creston Av and 184th St, 3 years 4,000

SCHUYLER, Cornelius B., and wife to Almira Lawrence; s w corner of Brookline St and Webster Av, demand 700

SCHAFFNER, Theresa, to Edward V. Loew and another, trustees of Augustus Zerega, (deceased;) 1,803, 1,805, 1,809, and 1,813 2d Av, 5 years, (four mortgages) 48,000

SCHAPPERT, Theresa, to Roswell C. Rolston and another, trustees of Avram Rees, (deceased;) 1,807, 1,811 2d Av and 244 East 94th St, 5 years, (three mortgages).. 36,000

SCHAPPERT, John A. and Annie, to Elizabeth Minturn; 246 East 94th St, 5 years 12,000

SCHAPPERT, Theresa, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees of Augustus Zerega, (deceased;) 243 East 93d St, 5 years 12,000

SCHAPPERT, Theresa, to Rudolph Schoverling and another, trustees, &c.; 1,815 2d Av, 5 years 15,000

SCHMIDT, Hermann, and Michael Montag and wives to Sophie Heins; s e corner of of Avenue A and 81st St, 5 years 15,000

SCHWARTING, George A., and wife to Adolph G. Hupfel; n s of 148th St, 10 ft w of Brook Av 7,900

STIFTER, Sanford B., to Emil Perriere; n s of 97th St, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 9,000

STIFTER, Sanford B., to Seymour P. Kurzman; n s of 97th St, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 months 500

SCHAFFNER, Charles E., to Edward V. Loew; 835 and 837 10th Av, leaseholds, (two mortgages,) 2 years 3,000

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2183—Nehr vs. Bruckner. 4775—Kierski vs. Jeroloman. 3354—Associated Lace Makers vs. Malloy. 4815—Graham vs. Lennon. 4811—Same vs. same. 4891—Schubert vs. Howell. 4795—Graham vs. Graham. 4904—Congregation Shomri Laboker, &c., vs. Sindreck. 4873—Davis vs. United Portable Hoisting Engineers. 4881—Cahn vs. Cahn. 4896—Reade vs. Varnum.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII. Adjourned until June 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Milliken for the People.

1—Max Blum.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XI. for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scheuer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until June 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

6801—Ruppert vs. Gerken. 2993—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c. 3022—Bishop vs. The Mayor, &c. 3070—Slattery vs. The Mayor, &c. 11651—Hoes vs. Edison General Electric Company. 4370—Van Orden vs. Acken. 2727—De la More vs. Isenman. 4485—Motley vs. The Mayor, &c. 6051—Sheridan vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 6527—Chessman vs. International Navigation Company. 6870—Lund vs. O'Neill. 3526—Levy vs. Lennon. 3637—Felsenstein vs. Schwarzschild. 3872—Hoffman vs. Ernst. 3998—Sheridan vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 5357—Re vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4018—Smith vs. Johonot. 4020—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Keenan. 3276—Riley vs. Slinon. 4158—Bren vs. Gallagher. 2709—Raynor vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 5228—Simonin vs. Hart. 5851—Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen vs. Nolte. 6013—McCue vs. Finck. 1773—Bohmer vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

1244—Contested will of Richard Tigh.

Estate of Jacob B. Tallman.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary A. Murray, Caroline Stern, Thomas Cain, Charlotte Hackett, Thomas Scully, Albert Guerin.

At 2 P. M.—Julia A. Woodward, Charles Morrill, John W. Samuel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1281—Lost will of Mary Campbell.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1081—Sheiroo vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1769—Spitebrok vs. Tamsen. 1858—Flecker vs. Grauer. 1583—Graf vs. Clark. 1540—Westervelt vs. Sperry. 1492—Teran vs. Graf. 1777—Geisinger vs. Sophean. 1796—Bettner vs. Michel. 1065—Cohen vs. Studinski. 1784—Jackson vs. Royal Benefit Society. 134—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 137—Iselin vs. same. 1825—Whiteside vs. Miller. 1425—Flacus vs. Ellis.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2328—Delmage vs. Crow. 2422—Schinokowitz vs. Hastorf. 2131—C. Graham & Sons Company vs. Van Horne. 2453—Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Hoog. 5241—Bernard vs. McKean. 916—Decker vs. Wilson. 1085—Pfeiffer vs. Gear. 4840—Hofman vs. Rosenthal. 1288—Bernheimer vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 573—Levy vs. Knottman. 2159—Broidy vs. Yetter. 2430—Traptz vs. Hull. 2448—Herman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2467—Walker vs. Schendel. 2492—Smith vs. Moskou. 1912—McLeod vs. Geary. 1898—Aschoff vs. Barnes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1937—Hobbs vs. Edgar. 1743—Harris vs. Pincus. 4379—Mcdonall vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2537—Curry vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2277—McGinn vs. Hart. 2187—Jacob Ahles Brewing Company vs. Nelson. 2406—Scheidel vs. Bamberger. 2516—Price vs. Price. 2378—Emanuel vs. Files. 423—Pecht vs. Baumert. 2279—Toof vs. Ryan. 2497—Eastern Brewing Company vs. Moskowitz. 2504—Cohen vs. Cohen. 2519—Schaefer vs. Potter. 2520—Cohen vs. Mellis. 2525—Pollock vs. Stevans. 2527—Levilson vs. Weber. 2529—Walker vs. Silo. 2530—National Parlow Furniture Company vs. Helms. 2542—Conway vs. Barker. 2540—Horn vs. Mayer. 972—Steinberg vs. Quick. 809—McNeil vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 605—Goddard vs. Schmohl. 2293—Lee vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 122—St. Clair vs. Lenhart. 1737—Folsom vs. Alleh. 2002—Automaton Piano Company vs. Bofinger. 1877—Barber vs. Hard. 5423—Holstein vs. Tamsen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes will be tried or go off the term. Short Causes. Case on.

5556—Birnbaum vs. Cooke. 5570—Junger vs. de Requeseus. 5562—Rosenberg vs. Webber. 5608—Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Theiss. 5708 — Storm vs. Beall. 3440—Albrecht vs. Van der Heide. 5414—Ulman Goldborough Company vs. Magee. 5415—Taylor vs. Magee. 5420—Peck vs. McDonald. 5544—Morrill vs. The Peterson Company. 5619—Klotz vs. May. 5660—Lawrence vs. Marks. 5488—Lovejoy vs. Browning. 5159—Lennon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5634—Taliaferro vs. Fleischhauer. 5702—Reynolds vs. Fletcher. 5698—Selfred vs. Mulligan. 5717—Davis vs. Van Horne. 5678—Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company vs. Excelsior Fur and Glove Sewing Machine Company. 5696—Pfaltz vs. Stewart. 5697—C. J. G. Hall vs. McGee. 5096—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Laflatte. 5585—Bernstein vs. Weisner. 5287—Quin vs. Stephens. 5331—Greenebaum vs. Acker. 3397—Ernst vs. Rothschild. 5704—Theeffers vs. Hall. 5633—Field vs. General Electric Company. 4734—National Underwriter Company vs. United States Building Loan LAague. 5724—William H. Frank Company vs. Sewing Machine Engine. 5639—Langton vs. United States Guide and Improvement Company. 5720—Paley vs. Mastinez.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2562.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Olcott and Assistant District Attorneys Carpenter and Hardwicke for the People.

James D. Duke, William H. Butler, William A. Marburg, Louis Glider, Benjamin Sweig, George W. Gale, Benjamin W. Duke, George W. Watts, Josiah Brown, Charles G. Emery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—Edward B. Corey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Mitchell and Rosalsky for the People.

1—Joseph Bennett and Thomas Sloan. 2—Martin Furlong. 3—Joseph Damaino and Aureda Licata. 4—Edward Dougherty and Edward Gibbons. 5—John Delaney. 7—Matthew Bryan. 8—Frank Rossi. 9—Henry H. Savage. 10—Catharine Donnelly. 11—Luke Giddings. 12—Adel Matthews. 13—Michael J. Murray. 14—Robert McColl. 15—Daniel Deviney. 16—Frank Martin. 17—Annie McCarthy. 18—John Semcke. 19—Harry Nelson and Edward St. Clair. 20—Benjamin Harris. 21—Guy Roche. 22—James McDonald. 23—John Price. 24—Samuel Markowitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Room 22 Court House.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bradley, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

Nos. 280, 283, 278, 273, 305, 308, 309, 310, 311, 314, 316, 317.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Van Wyck, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

Nos. 5243, 4959, 4289, 4144, 4249, 7205, 6715, 4361, 7169, 4927, 5125, 1156, 1293, 5769, 4803, 4955, 4528, 3985, 3195, 6337, 1309, 1786, 7368, 4071, 7308, 5235, 4985, 3774, 4711, 5180, 5806, 588, 4491, 5403, 3315, 1946, 1966.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5498.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 1289, 1080, 960, 1352, 1353, 1167, 1263, 1306, 1141, 1120, 1348, 1303, 1304, 890, 1083, 319, 1276, 1286, 1285, 1274, 1265, 711, 1200, 1309, 1222, 1238, 1228, 1209, 1307, 1190.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1313.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House.—Hurd, J.—Civil calendar.

Nos. 903, 673, 929, 924, 87,

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COOK.—By first-class French cook; with kitchenmaid; wages $35 to $40. Employer's, 26 West 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, &c.—By an excellent girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; can give highest personal reference from present employer. 53 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is neat and willing; has two years' city reference from last place; city or country. 146 West 52d St., third floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS. — A lady wishes to secure a place for an intelligent and willing young girl as chambermaid and waitress; she can also help with children and mend. Apply, after 12, at 108 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid alone; can be seen at present employer's; personal reference. 33 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with washing; willing and obliging; best city reference. 228 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid in city; best city references. C. L., care Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—City or country; best city reference. M. P., 939 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two young girls; one as plain cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress in private family; is strong and willing; has two years' reference from last place; no objection to short distance in the country; new cards. 347 West 52d St., third floor.

COOK and IRONER.—By a respectable woman as good cook and ironer; good city reference. J. K., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands all branches in cooking; best city reference; country. C. H., 288 7th Av.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as first-class cook in all branches; seaside or country; reference. 140 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant. 169 West 48th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—A young woman, brilliant attainments much traveled, desires to accompany lady as companion, reader, secretary; best references; experience. Lean, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper, or would take charge of bachelor apartments. Miss Colwell, care Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By English Protestant as housekeeper, companion, or position of trust; three years' reference from last employer. Industry, 21 Bible House.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed. 12 East 46th St., basement door.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; English; neat sewer and packer; willing and obliging; personal city reference. Maid, care Mrs. McPhillips, 340 West 46th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable girl as maid to an invalid lady; neat sewer, hairdresser; reference. L. V., Box 772, Orange, N. J.

MAID.—A lady wishes to recommend competent maid; good hairdresser, needlewoman, packer, traveler; speaks several languages. E. E., 137 East 27th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; very capable; shirts a specialty; city or country; city reference. 305 East 62d St.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as laundress, the other as waitress; no objections to chamberwork; city or country. Mrs. Kellher's, 806 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent laundress; will assist with chamberwork or pantry; willing; city or country; city reference. M., 124 West 31st St.

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LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. Walsh, 163 East 118th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman as first-class laundress at home or go out by day; city reference. Julia Blinclair, 222 West 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; leaving on account of going to Europe. 15 East 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady leaving town desires a place for her laundress. Call, Thursday and Friday, 10 East 54th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young English woman as competent infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding; takes entire charge from birth; city or country; best references. A., 21 Bible House.

NURSE, &c.—By young woman as children's nurse and plain sewer; willing and obliging; two years' best personal reference. 222 West 59th St., doctor's house.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; bring up on bottle, or young children; best reference; country preferred. 223 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By young woman as (massage) nurse to child or lady; no objection to travel. Medical Swedish Gymnastic, Box 282 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse to invalid lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant; thoroughly competent; city or country; first-class references from best city families. Nine, 132 East 32d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By an excellent waitress or chambermaid; three years' reference, present employer. 62 East 66th St.

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COACHMAN.—By a competent coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care of saddle and coach horses, harness, &c.; strictly sober, honest, and reliable; good rider and driver; German; former cavalryman; married; one child; age 29; best references. Linke, 23 Olive St., near Carroll, Paterson, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; stylish, careful driver; city or country; A1 reference from present and former employers; strictly temperate. J. Whalen, care King's Stable, 88th St., corner Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged on account of his family having gone abroad; thoroughly understands care of horses and fine carriages; first-class reference from former employer. J. M., 17 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; can furnish the best of references as to honesty, sobriety, and character. C. D., 140 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; careful driver; present employer seen. P. H., 415 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single colored man as coachman; ten years in last place. Davis, 158 West 53d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A lady wishes to obtain a place for a reliable second man for the Summer. Can be seen at 43 West 53d St., between 10 and 12 o'clock, on Wednesday and Thursday.

Valets.

VALET.—Mr. I. D. Roman Baldwin can highly recommend an experienced English valet that has been in his employ the last two years. Hotel Renaissance, 15th Av. and 43d St.

VALET and BUTLER.—By young man, 32, well versed in English and German; capable of taking charge of affairs; wages no object. William, 15 East 12th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—Present employer desires to place a competent waiter. Apply, Wednesday and Thursday mornings, 45 West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

FARMWORK.—By husband and wife; young, strong, and healthy; desire position together on farm or gentleman's place; references. Kahn, 228 2d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Two girls, willing to go short distance in the country; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress. Call Wednesday, 9 to 11, 304 West 90th St.; references required.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MEN OR WOMEN can make handsome earnings without previous experience representing us in Greater New York. Apply in person or by mail for full particulars. REALTY TRUST, 60 and 62 Liberty St., New York.

WANTED—Bright, capable, energetic, and intelligent canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known daily newspaper. E. C. M., Box 102 Times.

EXCURSIONS.

"The World-Famous Pleasure Grounds!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A.M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P.M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.0', 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P.M., East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A.M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 5.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P.M., for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 P.M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to All Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 195, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 8th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St. 800 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 207 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the finest "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
will open for the season June 19. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation. Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N.Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations: 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

THE HALCYON

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Now open. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 960, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will open June 17.

Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

30 miles from New York: OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, N. Y., (Room 47,) Wednesdays.

MANHANSET.

HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I. N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1895.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

FIRE ISLAND
SURF HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

Season of 1897 Opens July 1.
Address or call for souvenir circular. New York Office, Townsend Building, Broadway and 25th St.
P. T. WALL & CO.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.

DALE COTTAGES

Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address D. P. HATHAWAY, 39 Cortlandt St., Room 137, New York.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars. O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of the Adirondacks; 9 hours from N. Y. City; Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Driving, Hunting, Fishing, &c. SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER. Desirably located cottages to rent. For information, &c., address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager. P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, STAR LAKE. **ADIRONDACKS.**

P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; sure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

ADIRONDACKS.

SAGAMORE HOTEL,

Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

WAWBEEK LODGE.

ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Season 1897.
Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL.
SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.
Popular Prices.
Three Dollars per day.
600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests.
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, JULY, and SEPT.
For rates and other particulars apply to
GAGE & PERRY.
Or F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

Saratoga. The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL
Opens June 1st. Rates, $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains,
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
ELEVATION 2,000 FEET. CAPACITY 1,000 GUESTS.
Four Hours from New York.
Address or call on
W. H. PARKE,
HOTEL WALDORF, N. Y. CITY,
Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

PLEASANT FARMHOUSE.
Near Catskills, Terms $4 to $7.
Mrs. F. H. Wakeley, Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

OPENS JULY 3.

WHITE MTS.

THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mr. L. H. Bingham will be at 3 Park Pl. from 9 A. M. to 12, and at the 5th Ave. Hotel from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, or will call at residence if desired.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON, N. H. OPEN JULY 1.
Golf links, with professional green keeper.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
THE JEFFERSON.
A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek; now open.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 5, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

LELAND'S OCEANHOUSE
NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens June 20th. Special Rates for July and Season.
Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., M'g'r, Newport, R. I.
New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; overlooking Atlantic; finest for descriptive circulars.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. S. HEWES, Mgr. F. P. EARLE, Propr.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

ALLENHURST INN,

ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean.
A. POPE.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate. GEO. B. WEAVER.

THE EDWARD,
Cor. 6th Av. and Webb St., Asbury Park, N. J.
New house, furnished throughout; hair mattresses; terms reasonable. Address L. A. CHARLTON.

Long Branch.

GARFIELD INN,
Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J.
First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. K. E. STOKES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., OCEAN AV.
PEMBERTON COTTAGE.
Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

GRANBY COTTAGE, Ocean Av., Long Branch, N. J.—Under new management. S. S. UMBERFIELD, Manager.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stilwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet.
Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. M. A. KENNEDY, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Open May until Nov. Location unexcelled. Desirable family resort. Send for Booklet.
Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North, or Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40, (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 22, N. R., foot Vestry St., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE,
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, every week-day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Friday, June 18
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, June 22
IROQUOIS.....Friday, June 25
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, June 29
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Express Passenger Line, via Charleston.
J. G. [illegible], General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks.....Hotel Ampersand, now open
do .....Childwold Hotel, now open
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, opens Je. 26
do .....Hotel Columbia, now open
do .....West End Hotel, opens June 24
Babylon, L. I.....Argyle Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I .....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Centre Harbor, N.H..Senter House, a. p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I. ....The Edgemere, now open
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island. The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Phil ps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
do Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap, $2.50 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Magnolia, Mass. The Magnolia, opens June 19
do .....The Hesperus, a. p., $4 up
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro His
Middletown Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert, op's Je. 24
Mineral Springs & Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Rockingham, ap., $5up
do .....The Massasoit, now open
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
do. (T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis). Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble). Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Orchard, Me. Old Orchard H'se, op's June 24
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds.) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y. Mizzen Top Hotel, opens June 19
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H., The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saybrook Pt., Conn..Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y..The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sea Bright, N. J..Sea Bright Inn, a.p., $3.50 up
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Isl. Hights, NY. Prospect H'se, op. Je. 24
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, now open
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1 up. ap, $3 up
Spring Lake B'ch, NJ. Monmouth H'se, op's Je. 26
St. Andrews, N. B. The Algonquin, opens Je. 25
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Fireproof) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Swampscott, Mass. Ocean House, opens June 26
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, e. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I.....Atlantic House, now open
do .....Plimpton Hotel, now open
do .....Larkin House, opens July 1
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

SUMMER CRUISE OF THE "OHIO"

To RUSSIA, NORWAY, and the FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, ICELAND, FINLAND, SWEDEN, DENMARK, &c., including visiting MOSCOW, ST. PETERSBURG, and other cities.

A delightful cruise of about two months amid scenes of the most magnificent scenery, and in one of the pleasantest Summer climates in the world. Moderate fares. From New York June 26th.

Passengers can join for portions of the cruise.

IMMEDIATE Application Necessary. Programmes and full particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,
Agents for International Navigation Co.,
Send for Programme of TOURS TO EUROPE,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
*Campania, June 17, 9 AM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Umbria, June 26, 1 PM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM | Aurania, July 24, noon
EXTRA SAILING.
Aurania, June 22, noon | Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
*SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9

OLCOTT OPENS THE ATTACK

Alleged Conspiracy of the American Tobacco Company to Control Trade Explained to the Jury.

THE FIRST WITNESS EXAMINED

Joseph Park Tells How He Was Obliged to Return a Consignment of Cigarettes Made by the Trust's Rivals—Juror Bryon Stays in the Box.

The trial of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company, who are indicted for conspiracy, has at last got under way before Judge Fitzgerald and a jury in Part I., General Sessions. When the court met yesterday morning Judge Fitzgerald denied the motion to set aside the seventh juror, William J. Bryon, made by the District Attorney on Monday in consequence of a newspaper story to the effect that Mr. Bryon had talked to a reporter about the merits of the case.

Mr. Choate asked that Hobart C. Fash, the third juror, be examined to determine whether the reporter who brought the accusation against Mr. Bryon, and who testified that he told Mr. Bryon of a talk he had had with Mr. Fash, had told the truth about him. The Court declined to examine Mr. Fash.

The District Attorney declared himself satisfied with the refusal of the Court to set Mr. Bryon aside, saying that he had brought the matter to the attention of the Court as a matter of duty.

Mr. Fuller asked to be heard, and was saying something about trust detectives when the District Attorney objected, and the Court ruled against Mr. Fuller, adding that he thought it best to get at and try the case in hand. Mr. Fuller persisted that the defendants were being prejudiced in the minds of the jury, and Judge Fitzgerald said that such prejudice could be removed by the Judge's charge. Mr. Fuller said his purpose was to remove an impression sedulously and falsely created in matters that would not come before the Court, and which therefore, would not be treated of in the charge to the jury. The Court declined to hear Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Choate suggested that steps should be taken to have the proprietor and the manager of The Journal and Mr. Piper, the reporter who wrote the alleged interview with Mr. Bryon, brought before the Grand Jury on the charge of a conspiracy to interfere with and defeat the ends of justice.

Judge Fitzgerald said that was a matter which could wait; he preferred to proceed now with the trial of the indictment.

Mr. Olcott's Opening Address.

Mr. Olcott then opened the case for the prosecution, and spoke for an hour. He said: "The prosecution cares not at all, Gentlemen of the Jury, what your wealth, social position, or occupation may be. We have been anxious only to secure a fair jury to consider the facts which are to be presented in this great case.

"The fact that the defendants are rich men has no bearing—nothing more to do with the question of determining their guilt or innocence than it would in a case of indictment for murder. We are not seeking to incite the poorest among you or in the community against them because they are rich. The defendants are not charged with being guilty of riches, as some of the questions asked you during your examinations might lead you to infer.

"The delays in this case and the close questionings have been solely to ascertain that you are what the law requires—unbiased, fair-minded men—who will do, not what the newspapers say, (they sometimes say too much,) not what Mr. Choate may say, not what I may say, but what the evidence proves to you is right. It would be malfeasance in my office were I to ask for the conviction of these defendants believing them innocent, equally with a failure to prosecute the guilty. I believe these men **guilty of a conspiracy against the mercantile lives and commercial careers of their fellows."**

The Charge Explained.

Mr. Olcott explained the indictment for conspiracy under Section 168 of the Penal Code. "As an individual any man can sell his goods," he continued, "to whom he pleases, and for whatever price he can get. The gravamen of this charge is conspiracy—where a number of men—two or more—conspire together to limit the quantity of goods produced, or the quarters and conditions of their sale, in order unfairly to kill off competition and strangle commerce. The officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company and their agents make and vend about 90 per cent. of all the cigarettes made and sold in the United States. They are charged with having conspired unlawfully to control and monopolize the cigarette business of the country—to limit and control sales, fix prices, &c."

Mr. Olcott traced the evolution of the American Tobacco Company from the consolidation in October, 1889, of five great concerns, which before that had been engaged in sharp competition. In January, 1890, they were incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $25,000,000. Shortly after this consolidation the American Tobacco Company bought up six other large concerns and increased its stock to $35,000,000. The object, Mr. Olcott said, was to restrain competition.

After it had got firmly established, the American Tobacco Company, he said, sent a notice to jobbers, offering such terms that they could make 30 cents a thousand on goods sold at not less than $3.60 a thousand, and they were forbidden to sell below the full invoice price. That meant shackles. It meant that for any infringement of its rules the American Tobacco Company would not sell you at wholesale rates. What did that mean? It meant that any jobber or retail dealer who could not buy at those rates had to lose nine out of ten of his customers.

Shackles on Trade.

"Did this company," asked the speaker, "thus treat only the little dealers in Hester Street? No. Park & Tilford were called down because they dared to go to another. They bought 25,000 cigarettes of a rival manufacturer and put them in a little corner of their store. What happened? The American Tobacco Company sent in a salesman or a detective, who found them there. The Secretary of the company sent for Mr. Park and said to him: 'If you want our cigarettes, you must send those back.' And they did."

The District Attorney cited the case of a man of more independence, who refused to be dictated to, who said he had come from Russian Poland to the land of the free, and who declared he would do as he pleased with what he had bought. This man was ruined.

Mr. Olcott read and explained the consignment agreement of the company made in March, 1892, and still in force, which he characterized as a trick and device. He asked the jury to give no heed to the nonsense about the National Cigarette Company's being the prosecutor in the case.

Joseph Park Testifies.

Theodore E. Allen, a promoter, was called as a witness, but court took a recess before he was sworn. Upon the reassembling of court Mr. Allen was not examined, Joseph Park of the firm of Park & Tilford, took the stand and was examined by Assistant District Attorney Carpenter. Mr. Park said his firm deals in cigarettes, and has dealt in them for years. He knew the American Tobacco Company. Before it was organized he dealt with the people who afterward became its members. He mentioned the various brands of cigarettes he dealt in and told of the agreement with the American Tobacco Company.

Mr. Park said the sale of cigarettes was not a necessity in his business.

"Could you have continued dealing in cigarettes without buying of the American Tobacco Company?"

"Yes."

"Could you have done so as profitably?"

"No."

"Did you purchase cigarettes of the American Cigarette and Tobacco Company in December, 1892?"

"Yes; 25,000 of them."

"Did you afterward have any conversation with W. H. Butler, one of these defendants?"

"Yes. He informed me that I was violating our agreement with his company, by the purchase and sale of Admiral cigarettes. He also informed me that our discounts would be affected. I could not have sold at a profit."

"What did you do with the Admiral cigarettes after this conversation?"

"I sent them back. I returned 22,500 of them."

Mr. Choate cross-examined the witness, beginning with the agreement made with the American Tobacco Company which Mr. Park had mentioned, and asked: "Under it you were receiving large quantities of goods?"

"Yes."

"Who made that agreement for you?"

"I made it myself."

"And when you found that you were violating it you determined to live up to it?"

"Yes."

"That was a voluntary agreement?"

"I cannot say voluntary."

Yielded to Mr. Butler.

Mr. Park could not fix the date when Mr. Butler called on him, nor could he say what Butler it was or what his position was. He took it for granted Mr. Butler was an officer of the American Tobacco Company and authorized to act for it. He said that as soon as Mr. Butler called his attention to his violation of the agreement by dealing in the cigarettes of another firm, he had acquiesced, and promised to live up to the agreement.

"You had liberty of choice between the goods of the two companies?" asked Mr. Choate.

"Yes."

"And you chose one because you made more money out of the goods?"

"Yes."

"Do not foreign shippers fix the price at which you may sell goods?"

"Yes; of some articles."

"And you fix prices at which retailers may sell?"

"Yes."

Mr. Choate moved to strike out all testimoney relating to Mr. Butler on the ground that he had not been identified with W. H. Butler, the defendant. The motion was denied.

The case will go on this morning at 11 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN OPEN PORTHOLE SINKS A VESSEL.—The Appellate Division has reversed a judgment dismissing the complaint of Matilda E. Starbuck and others, as executors of Willim H. Starbuck, in their suit against the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn upon a time policy upon the steamship Queen of the Pacific. The vessel sailed April 29, 1888, from San Francisco for San Diego, Cal., and about twelve hours later a leak was discovered which the crew was unable to stop, and in consequence of which the vessel was run ashore, where she sank. When she was raised it was discovered that the water had entered through an open porthole, communicating with an alleyway, and that the water could not be pumped out of the vessel because no pipes had been provided to conduct the water to the pump. The two issues upon the trial were whether the vessel was seaworthy at the commencement of the risk, and whether the loss was occasioned by force of the winds and waters within the perils insured against. A judgment for the plaintiff on the first trial was set aside on a former appeal because of errors in the Judge's charge. Justice O'Brien, who gives the opinion of the court on this appeal, holds that every question raised upon this hearing was argued and decided adversely to the defendant on the former appeal, and that there was no such change in the record as to justify a dismissal of the complaint. Justice Williams dissented.

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ENJOINING ACTIONS IN OTHER STATES.—Fabius M. Clarke brought an action in Mississippi against George S. Edgell, as survivink partner of Austin Corbin, for services rendered by him to the firm, and that action is now pending. The parties are residents of this State, and Edgell brought suit here against Clarke, but the matters in dispute in the Mississippi action are not involved in the action in this State. By the Mississippi suit Clarke has obtained a lien on property owned by Edgell. The Supreme Court in the New York action was asked to restrain Clarke from prosecuting the action in Mississippi, because the plaintiffs here would prefer to have it determined in this State. The Appellate Division, by Justice Ingraham, has affirmed an order refusing an injunction to restrain the prosecution of the suit in Mississippi, holding that neither equity, good conscience, nor public policy would justify the injunction, and that it is not warranted by the fact that Mississippi practice was more liberal than that of this State as to admission of evidence of transactions with a decedent, or that it would be inconvenient to carry the partnership books into Mississippi.

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TRESPASS ON REAL PROPERTY.—George O. Sheldon, charging that Ludwig Bauman and another, through their agents, unlawfully and wantonly entered upon his premises in his absence, and took therefrom property worth $15 and in so doing injured property worth $10, brought an action against them in the Supreme Court for trespass on real property. Mr. Sheldon says these acts were perpetrated against the protest of his wife and daughter, who were violently pushed aside and he claims $10,000 damages. When the case was brought to trial the Court remarked that plaintiff could not recover more than the value of the property taken, and defendants were asked if they would consent to the direction of a verdict for that amount. They did consent, and a verdict was ordered for $25. Then judgment was entered in favor of the defendant for the difference between the taxed costs to which he claimed to be entitled because the recovery was under $50, and the amount of the verdict. The Appellate Division, on plaintiff's appeal, has reversed the judgment, holding that the allegations in the complaint were sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to exemplary damages if such trespass had been proved; that circumstances of aggravation which would warrant a jury in giving exemplary damages were sufficiently alleged, and that the plaintiff should have had the opportunity to prove them, as he requested.

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POLICEMAN REINSTATED.—Policeman George Weidecke was charged before the Police Commissioners with "neglect of duty" in having absented himself from his post, and in being in company with Patrolman Michael Howard on the dock at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. His post was on the bridge at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and finding it necessary to leave for a few minutes, summoned the bridge tender and told him where he was going. While returning, he saw Howard sitting upon a box, and upon approaching him was informed upon inquiry, that he was ill. At that moment an Inspector came, and seeing Weidecke off post, reported him. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, has reversed the decision of the Commissioners dismissing Weidecke. "We think that, though his position on the dock was a technical violation of his duty," Justice O'Brien says, "such an excuse should have been accepted, unless there was reason to regard it as a pretense or subterfuge. Upon this question we have the testimony of the bridge tender, who corroborates the relator in all respects. It was natural for him under the circumstances to approach Howard and inquire into his condition. If he was not called from his post by circumstances over which he had no control or in the discharge of his duty, he did not 'neglect it.'" Weidecke and Howard were tried together, and both were dismissed, and now both have been reinstated.

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THE TITLE WAS GOOD.—Samuel Alexander, after contracting with Abram E. Hunt to buy a piece of real estate, refused to accept the property, claiming the title was not good. In his answer to a suit by Hunt to compel specific performance, Alexander set up a defect in the title, and demanded judgment for the amount of a payment made by him and his expenses in the examination of the title. He secured judgment for his counter claim on the trial. John P. Hunt, father of the plaintiff, by his will provided that the property which was the subject of the action should be set apart and sold by the executors if necessary for the purpose of raising money to pay off any existing mortgage on any of the property devised in the will. If this should not be necessary, he devised the property to his children for life, and to their lawful issue. The plaintiff in 1894 brought suit for partition of the property, and on the sale it was bid off by him. The Appellate Division has reversed the judgment below in favor of Alexander, saying that the court below was in error in holding that as to this property the plaintiff occupied any fiduciary situation whatever, or that he was not at liberty upon the sale on partition to buy it. His title, therefore, was perfectly good.

Dry Goods Club Opened.

The Dry Goods Club of New York was opened yesterday, at White Street and Broadway. The officers are: President—Thomas S. Fuller; Vice President—Edward T. Swords; Secretary—James Alexander; Treasurer—H. L. Moxley. Mr. Moxley says that there is $10,000 in the club treasury.

The Cough which seems to come from the very depths of your system, can be at once relieved and eventually cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Silk

"Waist" lengths of Taffetas, Foulard, Brocade and Louisine weave,—a large variety of designs, including novel Plaids, Stripes and Checks.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THEY CENSURED MR. SCOTT

Social Reform Club Passed Resolutions Condemning Him for Not Defending the City's Rights.

WEST SIDE FRANCHISE FIGHT

Sinking Fund Commissioners Urged to Appoint Another Man to Argue the Appeal—Mayor Strong Defends the Corporation Counsel.

The Social Reform Club at its meeting last night discussed the action of the Corporation Counsel and of the city in the recent suit of Potter versus Collis. This case was tried before Jusice Beach, and was brought by an application for injunction forbidding a change of motive power on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue roads.

Justice Beach decided that the City Board of Electrical Control could not control the use of electricity in the streets; that the permit given to the railroad by Commissioner Collis to open the street for the purpose of making change in the motive power from horse to electricity had been rightly issued, and, incidentally, that the city had, through inaction, forfeited its right to secure the ownership of the railroad lines.

The city has appealed from the decision on the sole question as to the power of the Board of Electrical Control to regulate the application and use of electricity in the streets. The taxpayers have appealed from the decision in so far as it recognizes the validity of Commissioner Collis's permit.

Last night Edwin A. Curley of the Committee on Public Franchises of the Social Reform Club introduced the resolutions condemning Mr. Scott's course, which were adopted by the club.

After reciting the nature of the suit and the appeal, the resolutions continue:

Whereas, Upon the hearing before Justice Beach, the Corporation Counsel omitted to present any argument in support of the city's side of the controversy, and the only point which he did make to the court was one which might, if sustained, be as fatal to the city's rights under the contract as the points presented by the company's counsel;

Resolved, That the Social Reform Club hereby calls upon him to retain other counsel learned in the law of municipal contracts, to represent the city upon the appeal in question.

Further Resolved, That we respectfully request the Sinking Fund Commissioners to take steps to see that the city is properly represented upon the argument of said appeal.

Corporation Counsel Scott, when asked about the resolutions, replied:

"I do not understand what point I made in the trial that is considered so fatal to the city's interest. The only thing I contended for was the right of the city, through the Board of Electrical Control, to regulate the use of electricity under the streets and overhead. Justice Beach decided against us on that point, and the city has appealed. As the Board of Electrical Control will soon go out of existence, I am particularly anxious to have the question settled, so that the Greater New York can enter upon its life knowing what power it has in this important matter.

"It has been widely asseverated that the Counsel to the Corporation failed to properly represent the city's interest upon the motion recently argued before and decided by Judge Beach, and that by his neglect the city has suffered, or is likely to suffer, the loss of some right or advantage. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"As the matter stands, the city has not lost, and it is in no danger of losing, any right or advantage to which it is entitled. The obligation upon the Commissioner of Public Works to issue the permits to which I have referred was clear and unquestionable; being a ministerial duty imposed upon him by law, his action cannot be deemed to be a waiver of any right that the city may have, and cannot, in any possible way, affect whatever right of repurchase the city may have if it shall hereafter determine to exercise its option in that regard."

Mayor Strong, when told of the resolution, said:

"I am confident that the city is not in any danger by reason of not having sufficiently able and honorable counsel. Mr. Scott has done everything possible to safeguard the rights of the city. It is a misfortune that the city's right to acquire the ownership of the railroad should have been allowed to lapse, but that right can probably be regained. As to the criticism of the Corporation Counsel, I consider it absolutely groundless."

MILK FOR BROOKLYN BABIES.

It is to be Purified for Use by the Diet Dispensary.

The Brooklyn Board of Health made application yesterday to President Berri of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees for permission to use a room in the power house to be devoted to purifying milk by the Pasteur process. The milk will be used by the Brooklyn Diet Dispensary through the Summer. The application is yet to be acted upon.

The work of preparation and distribution will be under the charge of Dr. West, Secretary of the Health Department. Nearly $1,600 has so far been subscribed, but the department reports that it will need fully $3,000 to insure the success of the work.

SUBURBAN BOND ISSUES.

Activity in Many Places in Regard to Future Expenditures.

Justice Gaynor, in the Queens County Court, in Long Island City, yesterday denied the application of Moses May for a permanent injunction to restrain the Town Board of Newton from issuing $620,000 of bonds.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 15.—A special election will be held here the last Tuesday of the month to vote upon the question of appropriating $200,000 allowed by the Legislature for street improvements, and the question of the purchase of the King property for a public park will also be decided at the same time.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., June 15.—A special election was held in the school house this evening on the question of bonding the school district for $22,000 to build and equip an addition to the brick school house. The vote stood 79 in favor of bonding and 20 against.

A special election was held here to-day on the question of raising $14,000 by bonding the town to complete road improvements. The total amount with to-day's $14,000 added in, will be $150,000. The amount voted on to-day was carried by a vote of 38 to 17.

ARVERNE, L. I., June 15.—To-day Arverne-by-the-Sea defeated by an overwhelming majority the proposition to issue $175,000 additional village bonds.

Three-Year-Old Child Abandoned.

A three-year-old girl is at the Woman's Prison in Jersey City awaiting a claimant. She was taken to the prison by Mrs. Mary Foley of 446 Newark Avenue, who says that the child was left at her house last Saturday by a woman who called to hire a furnished room. She selected one and left the child while she went to her husband's store to get the money to pay the rent. The child says her name is Mamie Hoff, but can give no further account of herself.

BEST & CO

Boys Clothed Here have a distinctive style about them, not because their garments are expensive, but because in fabric, cut, and make-up, they are specially adapted by Boys' Tailors for Boys' Wear.

Sailor Suits, all wool, silk embroidery, $4.75 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, all wool, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.
Also
Wash Suits, $1.25 to $5.00.
Kilt Suits, 85c. to $4.50.

If Boys' Clothing is quoted lower than it can be bought for here, it is either because it is not good material or is not well-made. One or the other reason sure; probably both.

60-62 West 23d St.

MR. ARMSTRONG'S CHARGES.

Hearing on His Claims of Misconduct Against Mutual Fire Insurance Officers.

Argument will be made to-morrow morning before Attorney General Hancock, in Albany, on the petition filed by Philander B. Armstrong, an organizer and former President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of 45 Cedar Street, seeking to have the officers of the company removed for misconduct. The petition states that the company was organized on the mutual plan, and paid dividends to policy holders, but that owing to the unwarrantable and illegal action of the officers it was converted into a stock company, the Trustees of which hold one-half of all the interest-bearing receipts. Lawyer Stayton, who drew up the petition, claimed that published reports will show that its business is admittedly a dividend-paying one to the policy holders.

President Rudolph A. Loewenthal of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company appeared unconcerned about the result of the Armstrong petition. He said: "Some time ago an injunction was applied for to restrain us from doing business, but it was peremptorily refused by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court." He asserted that Mr. Armstrong's present action is due to animus. Mr. Loewenthal took out of his desk a copy of an affidavit made by Mr. Armstrong on June 8, 1882, in which the latter swore that the capital stock of the company amounted to $200,000, and had been paid in full. "A mutual company," he commented, "has no capital stock."

STATE PRINTING CONTRACT.

Denial that the Award Will be Prevented by Legal Proceedings.

The following letter has been received by The Associated Press referring to a dispatch from Albany Sunday night by the correspondent of The Associated Press:

To the General Manager of the Associated Press:

The intimation in an Associated Press dispatch from Albany, under date of June 13, that there would be contention over the award on Thursday next of the State printing contract stated that the award to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company of New York City would be opposed by some of the unsuccessful bidders on the alleged ground that this company lacked responsibility.

The dispatch also stated that Charles Tolimer, the lowest bidder, was reported to be an employe of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company. Both these allegations are utterly untrue.

WYNKOOP-HALLENBECK-CRAWFORD COMPANY.

BELL'S VARIED EXPERIENCES.

Preacher, Singer, Traveler, Boxer, and Exposer of Spiritualism.

Prof. Fred Bell, who twenty years ago was known in Brooklyn as the "singing preacher," and recently as a Spiritualist and fortune teller, was arrested yesterday on a charge of fortune telling, in violation of the Criminal Code. His arrest was due to a complaint made against him by Hilda Almgrew of 41 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, this city. A letter which forms the basis of complaint indicates that the "professor" is a Spiritualistic medium.

Bell was at one time pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church in Park Avenue. For a time he drew large audiences by his sensational preaching. In 1877 he rented the Academy of Music every Sunday afternoon and evening, and filled the house to the doors. It was while he was preaching at the Park Avenue Church that he became involved in trouble, and that was the last seen of him in Brooklyn until three months ago. After leaving Brooklyn, Bell went to London. Since that time and until his reappearance in Brooklyn he had traveled in many countries, never staying in one place very long.

Before his preaching days, Bell was an amateur pugilist of great skill in this city, and he varied that occupation by singing in Bowery music halls.

When arrested yesterday, he said he was the victim of spiteful Spiritualists, who think he is exposing their methods. He will have a hearing to-day.

INSURANCE COMPANY TAXES.

Decision by the Court of Appeals Against the City.

The case of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, against the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York, reported as having been decided by the Court of Appeals yesterday, was argued at Saratoga on June 8 and 9 last. Thomas P. Wickes and Esek Cowen presented the case for the plaintiff, and Corporation Counsel Scott himself addressed the Court on behalf of the city.

In 1886 the Legislature passed an act which exempted the personal property of all insurance companies "from assessment or taxation." Notwithstanding this sweeping enactment, the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York assessed the Aetna Company as usual, and for the years 1886, 1887, and 1888, collected taxes amounting to upward of $9,000 a year. The company brought suit to recover the money thus collected, and the case was tried before Justice Lawrence and a jury in June, 1895. The plaintiff then claimed upward of $32,000. Justice Lawrence directed a verdict in favor of the Aetna Company for about $22,000, the amount of the taxes paid for 1887 and 1888, with interest. Both sides took an appeal, the plaintiff company claiming it was entitled to recover the tax for the year 1886 as well, and carrying the case first to the Appellate Division, and then to the Court of Appeals, the judgment being affirmed.

Mr. Wickes said yesterday that the case was a very important one, as other insurance companies will be entitled to recover for taxes paid under similar circumstances, and added that the amount which would now become immediately payable under this decision is between $50,000 and $60,000.

The Change at the Clearing House.

William V. Carolin ceased to be Assistant Manager of the Stock Exchange Clearing House May 31. His resignation was requested early in May. President Eames of the Stock Exchange and the members of its Clearing House Committee will not talk of Mr. Carolin's going, except to say that his habits gave reason for dissatisfaction and resulted in errors which could not be countenanced.

Brewster's Hard Fall.

William Brewster, thirty-five years old, of 515 Stevens Street, West Hoboken, employed as a lineman by the North Hudson Railway Company, fell from a trolley pole in Hoboken yesterday with such force that he split the flagstone. His skull was fractured and his right leg broken.

Straw hat time.

Time for you to learn that "money back if you want it" means the best the market affords—we couldn't afford anything else.

$2.50 and $3, according to kind of straw.

Is the best too high-priced? Hats at $1.90.

With the variety we offer in clothes shoes and furnishings, being well-dressed lies entirely in your own ability to choose.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CIGAR MAKING FIRMS UNITE.

Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer Buy Out Straiton & Storm and Will Move the Factory.

The cigar manufacturing firm of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer has secured control of the Straiton & Storm Company. The consolidation of the firms was completed yesterday. Both firms are prominent in the cigar trade.

Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer gave out the following statement yesterday:

"A consolidation has this day been formed in the firm of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer and Straiton & Storm, known as the Owl Cigar Company. Each factory will retain its identity, although practically under one management, thus insuring a reduction of expenses and a regularity of output.

"The Straiton & Storm Company will occupy the large six-story factory building, 307-311 East Fifty-third Street, while Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer will remain in their present quarters, 1,014-1,020 Second Avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth Street. These factories are connected by bridges, thus forming one plant and employing about 4,000 persons."

The combined annual output of the two factories will be about 100,000,000 cigars.

Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer said that there is no intention of organizing a cigar trust, and that such a trust is an impossibility, because of the great number of cigars that are manufactured by independent individual makers.

The purchase, it was declared, was purely to bring about economies in the manufacture of cigars. Negotiations have been pending for some time.

HALL OF RECORDS PLANS.

Committee Will Report Favorably To-day on Architect Thomas's Work.

The committee appointed by the Board of Estimate, consisting of Prof. Ware of Columbia University, Montgomery Schuyler and Henry G. Marquand of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, to pass upon the plans of John R. Thomas, the architect, for the new Hall of Records, have prepared a favorable report, which will be presented to the board at its meeting this afternoon. Mr. Thomas has made some slight changes in his plans at the suggestion of the committee.

When they are adopted the next step will be to advertise for specifications for the new building, which is to be situated on Chambers, Centre, and Reade Streets.

SUB-TREASURY COUNT ENDED.

A Surplus of Less than a Dollar Found in Mr. Jordan's Accounts.

The count of the holdings in the United States Sub-Treasury, rendered necessary by the expiration of the term of office of Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan, was completed yesterday. In all $195,383,000 was counted since April 21, and it resulted in finding a surplus of less than a dollar. Every effort is being made to discover the discrepancy, but so far it has baffled the accountants.

During the count the silver vaults were strengthened and rearranged. Part of the time the count was under the supervision of United States Assistant Treasurer J. F. Meline, and afterward under Chief of the Division of Issues James A. Sample. The finding of the surplus will relieve the bondsmen of Mr. Jordan from any liability.

CHURCH TRUSTEES EXPELLED.

Trinity Methodist Protestant Church Affairs Still Unsettled.

Henry L. Jay, Isaac Guichard, and Hezekiah Miller, Trustees of the Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, in Williamsburg, who have been on trial, charged with maladministration of the affairs of the church, were found guilty yesterday morning, and expelled from the board. They protested, and will take an appeal to the next conference of the denomination.

The testimony introduced covered the incidents and happenings of the fight for supremacy in the church between Theodore L. Cocheu and G. Emil Richter, the expastor. The trouble began last December. At the annual meeting of the church society a platoon of police were called in to keep order. At that time the Richterites retired from the meeting, and elected a Board of Trustees which the courts subsequently sustained.

The trial of Mr. Cocheu upon a number of charges, that was to have taken place last night, has been postponed until June 28. The expelled Trustees were adherents of Mr. Cocheu.

Temple Beth-El Troubles.

The differences that have been existing for some months between Rabbi Luetcke and the congregation of the Temple Beth-El in Williamsburg have been brought to a climax. The Trustees of the synagogue have issued a call to Rabbi Isador Reichter of a South Brooklyn synagogue to come to their synagogue in August next. Rabbi Luetcke insists that his contract with the synagogue does not expire until 1898, and he threatens to appty for an inunction. The trouble in the congregation began with the complaints of parents that the rabbi was deficient in his command of English, and that it hurt the synagogue work. They asked for a rabbi who could teach the children as well in English as in German.

Want No Patent Products Imported.

Acting Collector Couch and other Custom House officials met a number of merchants interested in patented products at the Custom House yesterday. All that was learned of the conference was that those interested in patented products have memorialized Secretary Gage to secure protection by a prohibition of importations of such products from foreign countries. The Treasury Department has drawn up a bill to meet the case, and sent it here to get an expression of views from officials and those interested in the protection of the products.

Hudson School Tax Increased.

Hugh Dugan, Collector of Hudson County, yesterday notified the Freeholders that Hudson's portion of the State school tax for next year will be $424,483.55, as against $406,553.88 this year. Last year the tax was $417,774.02.

Wed. & Thursday, June 16th & 17th.

Sale of

Trimmed Millinery.

Mid-Summer Hats,
—leading shapes of the season—
$6.00.

Children's Hats,
$3.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Hygeia Ginger Ale and
Hygeia Sarsaparilla,
made with **Hygeia** Distilled Water as a basis. Every ingredient pure. Superior in flavor to all other imported and domestic brands.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Union Pacific Withdraws from the Western Passenger Association After a Fight over Divisions.

SHORT LINE PERCENTAGES

Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western Refuse to Lower Them—Cut-Rate Tickets Off the Market.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Union Pacific today pulled out of the Western Passenger Association by giving the thirty days' notice of withdrawal called for in the association agreement. The cause of the withdrawal was the old fight over the divisions to be allowed the Oregon Short Line.

In the old days when the relations between the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line were more intimate than they are at present, the Union Pacific allowed the Short Line percentages somewhat in excess of those usually allowed to the Western roads by their Eastern connections. When the Short Line was reorganized it asked the Rio Grande Western and the Denver and Rio Grande if they would allow it the same divisions that it had been receiving from the Union Pacific, and these roads said that they would do it.

To-day, in the meeting of the Trans-Missouri lines, the Union Pacific demanded that these two roads should not pay to the Short Line the same percentages which it had paid, and which the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western have been paying since their agreement with the Short Line. It announced that if the percentages of the Short Line were not lessened it would withdraw from the association. The Rio Grande Western and the Denver and Rio Grande refused to pay less to the Short Line than they are paying at present.

The feeling of the Eastern roads against the Milwaukee and St. Paul over the tickets it has placed on sale in St. Paul, and which the Chicago scalpers snatched up with the result of cutting the east-bound rates between Chicago and New York and Boston, is very bitter. Some of them today declared themselves in favor of refusing to honor the tickets under any consideration.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul early in the day announced that it was willing to take the tickets off the market and set about pulling them in. Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association also had men out after the tickets, and it is thought that by to-morrow, at which time the agreement of the Chicago-St. Paul roads to maintain rates goes into effect, no more of the tickets will be found on the market.

The clearing-up process is not to be confined to the Milwaukee and St. Paul by any means. All the other roads are obliged to have all of their cut-rate tickets off the market, and everybody will start in with a clean bill of health.

OREGON SHORT LINE SECURITIES.

The Amounts to Be Issued This Month and in July.

New Oregon Short Line securities are to be issued this month, as follows:

Security.	Authorized.	Present Issue.
Consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	$36,500,000	$10,327,000
Non-cumulative income bonds, Series A	7,185,000	7,185,000
Stock, common	27,460,000	27,460,000

Interest on the consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds under the plan of reorganization, runs from July 1, 1896, and when the new bonds are issued, two coupons will be paid upon them, or $50 upon each thousand-dollar bond.

Of the $15,000,000 non-cumulative income bonds, Series B, $14,841,000 will be issued next month. Of the $36,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cents, $24,172,000 are to be reserved and applied to retiring underlying divisional liens at maturity and $2,001,000 are for a future issue.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY INCORPORATED

The Cleveland and Akron Suburban Organized in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 15.—The Cleveland and Akron Suburban Electric Railway Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $500,000 by Harry C. Mason, William C. Gayer, Dr. J. C. Fritch, J. A. Spitzig, and Frederick L. Taft.

Boston's Elevated Road.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Directors of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company held a meeting this morning to take preliminary steps toward the construction of an elevated railway in Boston. President William A. Gaston presided, and the Executive Committee was authorized to get estimates for the complete construction of the elevated railway structure, and to prepare a complete schedule of the value of the property to be affected, with a view to estimating accurately the entire cost of the system.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Another postponement was had yesterday at Baltimore of the meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore Traction Company and the City and Suburban Street Passenger Railway Company. There was no quorum to vote on the plan of consolidation. An endeavor to bring the subject to a vote will be made to-morrow.

Concord and Montreal Railroad stockholders voted yesterday to issue bonds to the amount of $650,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 per cent. semi-annually, to reimburse the Boston and Maine Railroad Company for whatever sums it might pay upon the claim of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.

Legislation in regard to the legalization of railroad pooling was privately discussed yesterday by several railroad lawyers and prominent officers of important lines. Conclusions and plans were not made public. Of those who were at the meeting were President M. H. Smith and Chairman August Belmont, Louisville and Nashville; President Frank Thomson, Pennsylvania; President E. B. Thomas, Erie; President Edward R. Bacon, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; Receiver J. K. Cowen, Baltimore and Ohio; Col. A. F. Walker, Chairman of the Santa Fé, and Commissioner George R. Blanchard, Joint Traffic Association.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E & W MARK
THE BEST MADE

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every evening, 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. **The Circus Girl.** "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle, James Powers, Herbert Gresham. 8th Week! Crowded Houses!

MANHATTAN BEACH. Swept by Ocean Breezes. Sousa's Concerts, June 19. Pain's Fireworks, June 12. De Wolf Hopper, El Capitan, June 26.

P MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. P
O Every evening at 8, including Sunday. O
P POPULAR CONCERTS P
S by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. S
SEATS, 25c. and 50c.
In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place. CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS. Veriscope pictures Taken at Carson City. Mat. daily at 2:30. Evenings at 8:45.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. Great Gautier AND 20 VAUDEVILLE STARS.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. Open from 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. A ROUND OF PLEASURE. Mark Twain's Farce-Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. UNDER THE RED ROBE.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN. Kara, Isham's Octoroons. Extravaganza, Specties.

Herald Sq. Theatre. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 250th Souvenir Performance June 28. THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

CASINO! 50th Souv. Ngt., Jul. 8. The Whirl of the Town! ROOF TO-NIGHT! Burlesque & Ballet! Adm. 50c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. NEW YORK vs. CLEVELAND.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

May 31, June 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19. 6 or 7 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.

Special trains via L.